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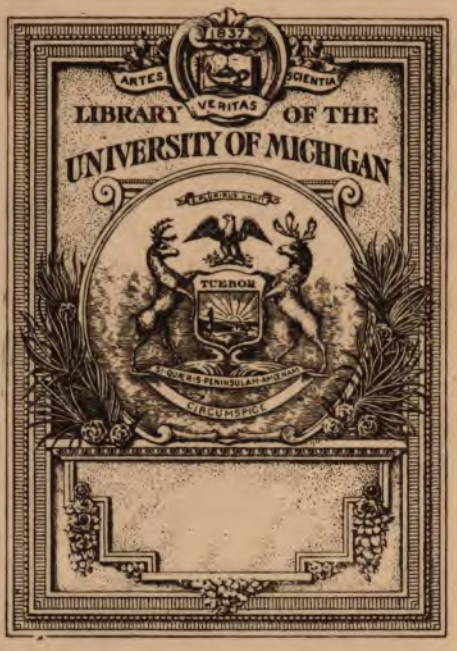
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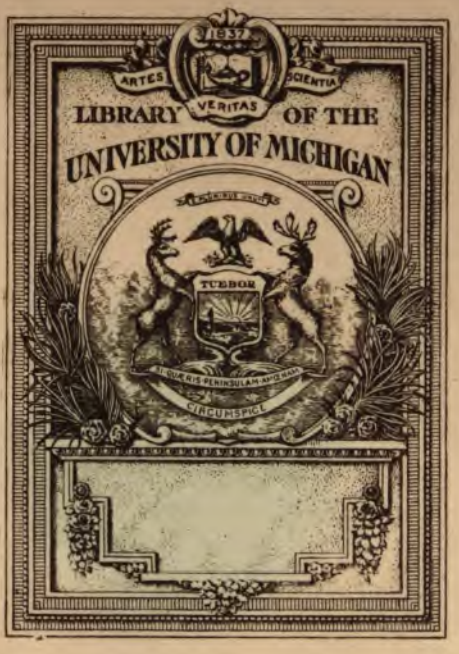
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SECOND REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS,

WITH APPENDIX.

(PART I.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1879.

LONDON:
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SECOND REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS.

SIR, Home Office, July 1879.

WE have the honour to present our Report for the year 1878–9 with the statistical and other information respecting the local prisons in England and Wales, as required by the Prison Act, 1877.

2. In our first Report, made in July of 1878, we detailed all the steps which had been taken to prepare for bringing the Act into operation on the 1st April 1878, the date fixed by the Act for the prisons to be transferred from the local authorities to our management, and some of the early steps that were taken after that date for carrying out the provisions of the Act, although these latter would more properly have formed the subject of our Report for the present year.

3. A period of 12 months affords but a short test of the important changes which have been adopted on our recommendation, but so far as it enables us to form an opinion, we do not think there is any reason to doubt that the results will bear out the expectations on which those recommendations were founded, and as they were not made without the most full and careful consideration and inquiry, we believe that we have good grounds for our confidence.

4. The most considerable alteration, and the one of which the effect was most widely apparent, was that by which the number of prisons in use has been reduced from 113 to 68, or nearly by one half.

5. Changes like these, touching such varied interests, might, apart from the merits of each case, have been expected to meet much local opposition, but, as a fact, they have been generally accepted without any objection. Only in a very limited number of localities has there been any reluctance to accept the new distribution of prison accommodation as meeting all reasonable requirements.

6. This redistribution has been tested somewhat more severely than we were called upon to anticipate, but has passed through the ordeal without giving rise to any difficulty. We described in our last Report the mode adopted for fixing the standard of prison requirements, and in framing a redistribution of prison accommodation we took care that every locality should have sufficient accommodation according to the data thus arrived at. Shortly after we took over charge of the prisons, however, the prison population began to increase, until in July 1878 it reached the number of

21,030, which is larger than is shown in our returns for any year since 1871. After July 1878 the prison population fell, until in December it was reduced to 18,608, which is lower than in the corresponding quarter of any year after 1875.

7. During the period when the prisons were most full we had no difficulty in accommodating all for whom room was required, and even then had a large number of cells unoccupied by prisoners and to spare. It must be understood that, of course, in some localities the demand for accommodation was greater than in others, and that the largest number of vacant cells were not, in all cases, where the prison population appeared to be most largely increasing, but no approach to difficulty, even of a local nature, arose from the reduction in the number of prisons, because the localities in which the prisons were most nearly full were not those in which prisons had been closed. Experience has shown that the facilities for relieving the pressure in one locality by the surplus room in another, which follow from the prisons being no longer separate and unconnected establishments, will enable us to provide for all occasions; nevertheless, circumstances may justify additional accommodation being from time to time provided where the prison population is found to be growing, and we have thought it proper to take care that all the cell accommodation we have shall be available for its proper purpose by making such minor alterations as were required in order to effect that object. In this way we had by 31st March last increased our ordinary cell accommodation by 706 cells and 454 more were then in course of being added. 850 new cells are also in course of construction in certain prisons.

8. As it has been in past years a common practice in many prisons, in which it was occasionally necessary from unforeseen circumstances to meet a sudden influx of prisoners beyond the proper accommodation of the prison, to place, temporarily, three prisoners in one cell, we issued, in November last, a circular designed, by taking precautions in due time, to prevent the necessity for following this practice, and since then there are very few prisons in which it has been found necessary. We shall continue to attend to this matter, and hope that, when further experience has shown us the exact outside limit of the possible immediate requirements of each prison, the occurrence may never take place, or only on very rare occasions, but as it has happened that from special causes as many as 100 prisoners are received in one day in one prison, or nearly three times as many as ordinary, it is difficult to make sure that there shall on all such occasions be a sufficient number of spare cells.

9. The reduction in the number of prisons has enabled a reduction to be made in the total number of officers, and therefore in their cost, which constitutes about two fifths of the entire cost of the prison service.

10. The staff of the retained prisons is fixed approximately at 350 fewer than the united prison staffs before the 1st April 1878, and the estimated cost of staff for the current year is 27,000*l.* less

than shown in the judicial statistics in the year 1877, to which must be added the cost of various allowances of coal, &c., not formerly shown as part of the cost of the staff. The following table, which shows for 10 years past the average number of the prisoners and the cost of the prisons (exclusive of those items which are not now included in the prison accounts), and the same information as regards the last year as well as the estimated cost for the present year, proves that the anticipations of saving by the transfer have been fully borne out by the results.

Year.	Daily average.	Total expenses including cost of inspection.
		£
1868	18,677	618,982
1869	20,080	574,336
1870	19,830	601,168
1871	18,465	526,961
1872	17,505	554,859
1873	17,680	518,972
1874	17,896	518,946
1875	18,487	512,718
1876	18,986	513,163
1877	20,361	526,837
1878	19,733	477,456*
1879 estimated	20,500	472,680†

11. It must be borne in mind that during the past year of transition the full result of the saving has not been effected, as the staff of the abolished prisons was on pay during a considerable portion of the year, and also because the effect (as regards economy) of other arrangements which we made had not been produced, while many expenses were incurred which will not arise in future years; and, on the other hand, there is little doubt that during and before 1877, expenditure in buildings and other matters had been reduced in many prisons, in consideration of the probable transfer of the prisons to Government, so that in those years the cost was below the average. The comparison shown, therefore, favourable as it is, does not exhibit, for these temporary reasons, the full advantage in economy of the new arrangement, but there are other points in which the comparison will be permanently affected in the same direction.

12. Several items of expense previously incurred on account of the prisons, and now no longer thrown on the local authorities, did not appear in the official accounts among the prison expenses. Among these may be mentioned some portions of the expenditure on the staff which managed the accounts and payments, and in a great many cases the cost of removal of prisoners, which, as it was carried out by the police, was shown only in the police accounts.

* This includes 6,400*l.* pay to staff of abolished prisons.
† Including the cost of the Prison Department in London.

So much of this latter as the prison authorities are bound to perform will henceforth be shown as a prison expense, although in many cases we have made arrangements that the duty shall be done by the police on payment, because we believe that such an arrangement will be mutually advantageous to the Government and to the local authorities.

13. In some particulars also we have found it necessary to recommend additional expenditure in order that the service may be better performed, as, for instance, in increasing the medical staff in some large prisons where the services of one surgeon, or of a non-resident surgeon, are not considered adequate for the due performance of the important duties which fall on this branch of the service, also in making better provision for the control and supervision of the stores and accounts. Further, if the arrangements for making increased grants through Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies are carried out. an addition of nearly 6,000*l.* a year will be made to the prison expenditure, as the gratuities to prisoners will then amount to 10,000*l.* a year, whereas under the local authorities they did not amount in 1877 to more than 4,158*l.*

14. It is necessary to explain that in order to give a full view of the cost of maintaining the prisons during the 12 months beginning 1st April 1878, it has been necessary to include the cost of certain articles purchased for the use of the prisons, but of which the bills were not received nor paid until after 31st March 1879, so that the figures here given represent more than the actual expenditure from prison funds shown in Appendix 10 during the period in question.

15. Before passing from this part of the subject, we may be permitted to refer to the speech made by you in the House of Commons, on the 2nd of June 1876, in introducing the Bill which transferred the county and borough prisons to the control of the Government, in order to show how completely the calculations of reductions and savings on which the Bill was founded, and by which it was recommended to the country, have been fulfilled. "If the measure which I am now explaining to the House is "passed we shall be able to close some 50 of the 116 prisons now "in existence." This has been fulfilled almost to the letter. Again, "I find that in the four years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875 "the average cost of the county and borough prisons was 592,390*l.*, "and if from that is deducted the amount paid for interest on loans "granted for the maintenance of the prisons, the net cost remains "at about 549,000*l.* * * * We have no doubt that by closing the "superfluous prisons we shall make a saving at once of betwcen "50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*"; or, in other words, the cost of the prisons, it was anticipated, reduced by 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*, would be 489,000*l.* to 499,000*l.* The foregoing figures will show that we are maintaining a larger number of prisoners than in the years referred to, that our reductions have, even under circumstances unfavourable to the comparison, amounted to upwards of 50,000*l.*, and that the cost of the prisons is upwards of 20,000*l.* less than that which it was then estimated it would be reduced to.

16. In Appendix 13 will be found a complete abstract of all the rules by which prisons have been substituted for or made alternative to other prisons.

17. Many of the substitutions were necessitated by the closing of the various prisons. The alternative prisons are a distinct feature of the Act of 1877, and the facility they afford for enabling prisoners to be sent to the nearest and most convenient prison, instead of to the prison which formerly belonged to the jurisdiction which tried the prisoner, offers great advantages, of which several localities have availed themselves.

18. The old borough prison at Leicester has been closed since our last report, and the county prison at Northampton will, we anticipate, be closed in a very short time. The number of prisons in use will then be 67 instead of the 113 which we took over on the 1st April 1878.

19. It is worthy of note in connexion with this subject that at Colchester, Walsall, and Wolverhampton there are police lock-ups which were used to a limited extent as prisons, but which had never been included in any return of prisons, and had not received any grant from public funds for their prisoners. These buildings no longer have the status of prisons.

20. We have directed our attention to the subject of the employment of prisoners, with particular reference to clause 11 of the Prison Act, 1877, which provides "that the expense of "maintaining in prison prisoners who have been convicted of "crime should in part be defrayed by their labour during the "period of their imprisonment, and that, with a view to defraying "such expenses, and also of teaching prisoners modes of gaining "honest livelihoods, means should be taken for promoting in "prison the exercise of and instruction in useful trades and "manufactures, so far as may be consistent with a due regard on "the one hand to the maintenance of the penal character of "prison discipline, and on the other to the avoidance of undue "pressure on or competition with any particular trade or "industry." Our endeavours have been directed, first, towards making the prison population supply its own wants in all possible ways, and in carrying out this idea the advantage of having all the prisons under one management is apparent, for it clearly would not answer for each prison to set up factories to supply its own wants only, whereas it will answer very well for particular prisons to undertake the manufacture of certain articles to supply a prison population which may be put in round numbers at 20,000, or if the convict prisons are included, at nearly 30,000.

21. After due inquiries, therefore, we have arranged that the articles for prison use named in Appendix 14 shall be made in prisons, and the labour in providing these articles concentrated in the prisons which seem most suitable for the purpose.

22. The supply of officers' clothing during 1878 was also arranged by distributing the work among various local and convict prisons.

23. The repairs of buildings, as well as the larger building

operations, have been executed to a large extent by prison labour, aided by and under the superintendence of the prison staff. Altogether about 1160 cells have been, or will shortly be, added to the prison accommodation by converting to this purpose cells, &c. formerly otherwise appropriated, or for various reasons not available, and, as before stated, 850 new cells are being constructed in some prisons. The alterations to the seating of the chapels hereafter referred to, by which the separate boxes have been removed, have also been done by prison labour. The printing for all the local prisons has principally been done in one of the convict prisons, and those local prisons in which printing was formerly carried on have continued that employment.

Besides these means of profitably employing prison labour, we find that others, which it might have been supposed would have already been generally adopted, have hitherto been much neglected. In 33 of the still existing prisons it is found that bread was purchased, and not made and baked in the prison. In 53 the flour was purchased, not ground, and in no prison is the oatmeal ground in the prison.

24. We believe that in introducing the practice of employing prison labour to grind flour and oatmeal, and to make bread, we shall not only find useful legitimate employment for the prisoners, but we shall ensure our supplies of these important ingredients of the diet being good and fresh.

25. Having once established manufactures of the articles required to supply our own wants, we hope to be able to extend our operations so as to supply similar articles to other branches of the Government, and in this way we shall, we trust, succeed in removing all grounds for dissatisfaction in regard to the competition of prison labour with a very limited number of trades. The number of prisoners employed in the mat making trade in the local prisons is now considerably less than it was in former years, and machines formerly employed making mats are now devoted to other purposes. There has also been a very marked reduction in the number so employed in the convict prisons during the past six years.

26. In thus directing the labour at our disposal to supplying our own wants and those of other Government departments we must, in order to conform to the Government system of accounts, in a great degree lose the satisfaction of showing by cash receipts the full profit of prison labour, but the gain to the public will not be the less real, and we shall certainly find useful remunerative and suitable employment for the prisoners.

27. The circumstances of the year we are reporting on have been such as to entirely disarrange the trading business of the prisons, and our accounts, as will easily be understood, cannot show the result of the full 12 months' industry. By the Prison Act all the manufactured goods in the prisons on 31st March 1878 were retained as the property of the former prison authority. The supplies of manufactured goods, therefore, required by those who dealt with the prisons immediately and for some time after the transfer

could not be supplied from any stock belonging to the Commissioners, and necessarily the trade could not be resumed in many cases until a considerable time had elapsed, during all of which there were no receipts in the shape of profits from prisoners' labour. Further, during the whole period when the prisoners were gradually being transferred from the abolished prisons, the business of these prisons must have been almost in abeyance, and probably was not at once replaced by an increased business in the others. From these causes, therefore, the receipts during the year do not represent the earnings of 12 months, and the fact of a change of system and practice being in progress will probably have tended in the same direction.

28. Until a general stocktaking can be effected, and uniformity of accounts on a reliable system can be established, the statements of profits and earnings must be based on the practice hitherto followed in the various prisons, and this, for reasons which will be found in our observations on the system of accounts hitherto prevailing, we cannot but consider as very imperfect. The Committee on Accounts report that "until they have completed "the introduction of an efficient and precise system of accounts "applicable to the varied industries of the different prisons, "which is a lengthy and laborious operation, although steadily "progressing, it will be impossible to arrive at any statement of "results of a trustworthy character. In view of the manifest "difficulties the Committee do not consider that any returns of "the pecuniary results of the prisoners' labour for the past or "current year, which would be of value, can be prepared. This "is the more important as it is not unlikely that any statistics, "based upon arbitrary and possibly fallacious data, might be "subjected to adverse and unfair criticism."

29. The following analysis of the prison population shows some of the elements of the large and difficult problem of finding industrial employment for prisoners.

Taking the average prison population at 20,000, it may be assumed that the number of—

Debtors, untried prisoners, &c. not required to work is		1,700
Men sentenced to hard labour and employed while in the 1st stage on first class hard labour	3,300	
Deduct as medically unfit for first class hard labour	630	
		2,670
Prisoners employed in the current service of the prison cooking, baking, washing, cleaning, mending, &c.		2,300
Sick, or for other reasons not at work		800
Employed in manufactures for prisons (referred to above)		1,200
		8,670

which leaves a remainder of 11,330 for whom employment other than that of supplying the prison department must be found, besides the 2,670 men on first class hard labour during a portion of each day.

In times when trade is depressed, and many free persons find a difficulty in getting work, it is, of course, far from easy to dispose profitably of such an amount of labour, a large proportion of which, moreover, is unskilled, or if skilled in any way, it is in some way which cannot be followed in a prison or under the conditions of prison life. In looking for profits from prison labour, therefore, it must be remembered that in these respects, as well as many others, the prisons must labour under a great disadvantage in comparison with ordinary manufacturing establishments, which can close their doors wholly or partly, or discharge their hands, when they find themselves unable to dispose of their produce.

30. It seems to us that all, or nearly all, the objections and difficulties which prison trading meets with may be met or obviated by directing prison labour to manufactures for Government, of which we cannot doubt that a sufficient quantity could readily be found suitable in every respect to the conditions which have to be satisfied.

31. We referred in our last report to the principles on which we considered that a classification of prisons might be carried out. It is obvious that such a classification can be effected only under two conditions, one that there shall be several prisons in such close proximity that committing courts may send to one prison as easily as to another, the other, that in some prisons there shall be a considerable amount of surplus accommodation. In the former case the long sentence and the short sentence prisoners can be easily placed in different prisons, or any other principle of subdivision can be adopted, but if this condition does not exist it is not possible to concentrate any class of prisoners in any one particular prison unless the other condition (that there shall be a considerable surplus accommodation in such prison) exists, because it will not do to gain the accommodation necessary for any particular classes of prisoners, say long sentence prisoners from other localities, by removing short sentence prisoners to a distant prison. In the metropolis the first condition is found and favours classification of prisoners, which, in fact, has for a long time existed in some degree, for all the metropolitan jurisdictions have placed the untried prisoners in a separate prison from those who are under sentence, and the late prison authorities of the county of Middlesex concentrated all their female prisoners in one prison at Westminster. We propose to appropriate this prison for the female prisoners of all the metropolitan jurisdictions, and thus shall be enabled to effect a considerable saving in staff, and shall render available a quantity of accommodation formerly wasted, as the female accommodation in the other prisons was in excess of the requirements. This redistribution of accommodation will render it unnecessary to resort so frequently (if at all) to the use of the old part of the prison at

Coldbath Fields, which is far from being up to the level of modern requirements. By your authority, arrangements by which the prisons at Walton and Kirkdale, near Liverpool, will be assigned to different classes of prisoners from that locality, are being entered into with the magistrates of Lancashire, who desire to give their cordial co-operation in the carrying out of the necessary arrangements. In the former prison will be placed prisoners of whom a large proportion will be employed principally on first class hard labour, in the latter prisoners under longer sentences, and in this prison therefore industrial employments will be principally followed. It is possible, no doubt, that the exigencies of accommodation may interfere with the strict carrying out of this subdivision, and there are numerous details which will present themselves for settlement as the plan gradually comes into operation, but we hope to be able to surmount any difficulties as they arise and to secure the advantages which the arrangement offers.

32. There are other localities where similar arrangements may be made, but we think it prudent to await the result of the experiment now being tried before proceeding any further in this matter.

33. In our last report we referred to the steps which had been taken with a view to introducing uniformity in the tasks of first class hard labour. In Appendix 15 will be found extracts from the report of Dr. Gover on this subject. This report having been referred to Mr. G. W. Hastings and Dr. Guy, who kindly undertook to give their opinion on the proposals, they reported (*see* Appendix 16) that a higher task might be enforced, and while recommending, as was suggested by Dr. Gover, that the treadwheel should be the recognised mode of enforcing first class hard labour, gave their opinion that the full daily task should be equivalent to raising the weight of the body 10,000 feet in direct altitude. We have recommended that 9,000 feet should be adopted, for the present at all events, in order to be on the safe side, and your approval, as well as the direction to discontinue shot drill, has been communicated to the prisons; and as we think that it would be a great assistance to the medical officers to establish certain lower grades to suit prisoners who are not competent to perform the full task, we propose to keep this part of the subject still under consideration. We have also further to provide a form of first class hard labour for those prisons in which the number of prisoners in that stage is not always sufficient to turn a treadwheel or usefully employ one, and for this purpose we believe that a crank or capstan which turns a flour mill will be found the most suitable.

34. The subject of education in prisons has engaged our attention, and, with your consent, a committee, consisting of Captain Fenwick, R.N., one of the Inspectors of Prisons; the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, one of the Inspectors of Schools; and the Rev. G. B. De Renzi, Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, was formed to consider various questions on which it was necessary to adopt some uniform practice.

35. The instructions to this committee will be found in Appendix 17, and their report is now before you.

36. Your sanction and that of the Treasury has been obtained to the formation of libraries for officers as well as prisoners, and instructions have been issued for the supply from time to time of books demanded by the prisons for that purpose. (*Vide* Appendix No. 18.)

37. The practice which should be followed in regard to aiding prisoners on their discharge from prison has been the subject of much consideration. It cannot be doubted that judicious assistance given to discharged prisoners who are anxious to earn an honest livelihood but who have no friends to assist them, no means to provide tools, and no employer ready to give them work, may be the means of saving them from falling again into the criminal ranks; but though this has been recognised in some places for many years, and has been expressly encouraged by Acts of Parliament, it has not yet been by any means generally established in practice that an essential adjunct to every prison is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

38. The amount formerly given from public funds, *i.e.*, rates, towards these objects in the different prisons varied extremely, and there was equal diversity in the principles on which it was given.

39. In Appendix 19 will be found a table compiled from returns received from all the existing prisons, by which will be seen the amounts given towards this object in each of them for the three years 1875-7. The same table shows also the proportion of reconvictions and of second convictions at each of these prisons, by way of affording some sort of test of the success which has in each case been met with.

40. The assistance given to prisoners on their discharge may reasonably and conveniently be made to depend in some degree on their industry and conduct in the prison, and the system of progressive stages which has been established admits of all prisoners who are in prison for more than a month earning a small amount, which may help to maintain them while seeking employment.

41. The payment to prisoners of a gratuity on account of and in some proportion to their labour was followed in 47 prisons before the 1st April 1878, and has for many years been the practice in the convict prisons. In Appendix 20 is given a complete abstract of the system under which gratuities were given for work in those prisons in which this practice prevailed.

42. There is, we conceive, no reason why such a system of awarding a gratuity for industry should not, if due judgment is exercised, be worked in conjunction with that of aiding prisoners with reference solely to their needs on discharge; and it is clear that the conduct and industry of a prisoner while undergoing his sentence, which governs the amount of gratuity he may earn, should also form an important element in considering whether and in what degree he should be assisted by an aid society.

43. As respects the grant of aid in addition to the gratuity on account of their industry in prison, it is, in our opinion, essentially necessary to success that the co-operation of many persons unconnected with the prisons should be secured, in order that by their aid and through their interest the prisoners whom it is desired to assist may be provided with employment, and in some measure watched over with friendly interest; and we hope that in due time there may be in connexion with every prison a society which will undertake these important duties.

44. In making contracts for the supplies required for the prisons we have followed the practice which prevails generally in Government departments, and which has obvious advantages, viz., to receive sealed tenders, and to accept those which enable us to obtain our supplies at the cheapest rate. In some important articles we have found that the same contractor has undertaken to furnish the supplies for a large number of prisons, which in some cases he can no doubt do at cheaper rates than a number of small contractors; but however this may be, we have no reason to doubt that by this general competition we shall be best able to carry out this part of our duties with due regard to economy, and we have generally found that we are able to secure without difficulty articles of the quality required.

45. The Committee on Accounts have continued their valuable labours, and, with the assistance of Mr. Duncan, have made considerable progress in putting the system of accounts and stores in the prisons on a sound and uniform footing.

46. The abstract which will be found in Appendix 21, of notes of inspections of several prisons illustrates the necessity for a thorough revision of the systems of accounts to which we referred in our first Report, and may give some idea of the magnitude of the work involved in putting all these details in order in such a large number of establishments, in so many of which the system followed had been very imperfect. We quite concur in the remark that "the reorganisation just commenced " is probably one of the most difficult and laborious tasks ever " undertaken by a Government department in connexion with " accounts," and we believe the Committee are justified in thinking " that it will be followed by the most satisfactory results." The Committee add, "We do not apprehend that the changes we " propose will be attended with a very material addition to the " work. They will, in many instances, relieve the prisons of " an incubus of useless detail. The new system, it may fairly " be said, is based on recognised commercial principles, and will " place the stores, the cash, and the manufacturing operations " under the most effective control."

47. Among the less important alterations which have been carried out the following are worth mentioning. Several of the chapels had been constructed on the plan of shutting up each prisoner in a separate box. This arrangement, which was adopted in the construction of the model prison at Pentonville in 1842,

was intended to carry out the idea of complete and absolute separation of the prisoners from each other, which the system of that prison was intended, among other things, to effect.

48. Experience, however, showed that if it effected this object in some degree, and so prevented certain evils from the association of the prisoners, or from their recognition of each other, it introduced other disadvantages of a grave character, and even its proper object was only fulfilled in an imperfect manner.

49. The report of the Directors of Prisons for 1859 thus refers to the subject. "This change was not carried into effect without "much consideration. It was no question to be decided either on "opinions or feelings or unsubstantial theories, but on facts well "tried and authenticated under careful observation and expe- "rience."

"We found that similar changes had been made in other prison "chapels, and invariably with the same result. The chaplains "and the governors reported the 'separate stall' system, introduced "about 17 years ago, to have failed altogether in preventing "prisoners from communicating with each other, or in affording "an effective supervision by the discipline officers; nevertheless, "as the necessity for the change had been combated by some "whose opinions we respected, we have watched for an indication "of the result with considerable interest, though without doubt or "apprehension; and it is with much satisfaction we insert the "following observations made by the Rev. Mr. Sherwin on this "important subject:

"'On Wednesday, October 17th, we were readmitted to the "'chapel, and every day since have had reason to rejoice in the "'happy circumstances of its reconstruction; all the well disposed "'prisoners are seated, 'decently and in order,' relieved from the "'fretting annoyances of the stall arrangement; whilst those "'who appear hopelessly mischievous or irreverent (and who "'alone relished that arrangement which cloaked their misdeeds) "'are now under such complete supervision as to be kept in check "'without any undue severity of tone or manner.'"

* * * * * * *

"Communications, written and verbal, were being constantly "made, and infrequently detected. The stalls in the chapel effec- "tually screened these communications; reports for misconduct "were then many, and punishments were numerous." This mode of construction was generally abandoned in building new prisons. In 19 of the prisons which were retained the chapel boxes still existed in April 1878, and these have now been or will shortly be thrown open with the general approbation, as we believe, of most of the experienced governors and chaplains.

50. As part of the same system of endeavouring to ensure the separation of prisoners, the practice of causing each prisoner on coming out of his cell to wear a mask or vizor of linen was followed in the model prison of Pentonville and others which framed

their practice on the same system.* It may be easily understood that the masks very imperfectly served their intended purpose; they were discontinued at Pentonville in 1859 and also at many of the local prisons. Those which continued to follow the practice up to April 1878 have since, by our directions, ceased to do so.

51. We have instituted inquiries into the means which exist in each prison for the extinction of fire, and the summary of the result of these inquiries is that at only 8 prisons the organization, apparatus, and arrangements were found fairly complete and satisfactory. At 30 prisons appliances of various kinds existed, although more or less imperfect as regards the number of engines, hydrants, buckets, &c., and the water supply. At 30 prisons no system for extinguishing fire existed, nor had any preparation been made to meet such a contingency. Steps are now being taken to make the necessary provision for this important service in all cases where there are no arrangements, or where those which exist are defective.

52. We have also established a system of periodical inspection of the boilers, and have issued precise instructions designed to ensure due care and precaution in their working and examination, in order that accidents may be prevented. (*See* Appendix 22.)

53. We are glad to be able to say that the conduct of the officers has, on the whole, been very good. Such information as we have received leads us to believe that they generally appreciate the advantages which will follow from their having a wider field for promotion, and it will be our earnest endeavour to carry out this branch of our duties with strict fairness and impartiality, giving due weight to merit and seniority in the service.

54. We strongly believe that the welfare of the department entrusted to our care depends to a very large extent on the faithful carrying out of this principle, and also that in making new appointments all other considerations should be set aside but that of appointing the candidate whose previous career and antecedents give the best practical proof of fitness for the post to be filled.

55. We have every reason to believe, so far as personal experience enables us to judge, that the progressive stage system is likely to work satisfactorily, and that the intelligent employment of the influence it gives to the authorities will enable discipline to be kept up and industry encouraged with less necessity for resorting to dietary and other punishments.

56. We have tabulated the returns of punishments for the past and for previous years, (*see* Appendix 23) so as to present a better view of the mode in which governors fulfil their functions in this matter. It is not to be expected that we shall ever be able to establish and show by statistics any complete correspondence

* It may be worth noticing that this practice, designed with the most benevolent purpose in the interest of the criminal, principally to prevent him from being recognized, is that which, during the discussion of the Prison Bill in Parliament, was referred to and vehemently condemned as a supposed inhuman and brutal mode of torture by causing prisoners to wear *iron* masks.

between the different prisons as to the number of offences and punishments, but our endeavours will be directed to promoting uniformity in the system under which the discipline and order are maintained, and to encouraging such a mode of managing prisoners as may diminish, as far as possible, the necessity for resorting to punishments, especially those of the severer kind. We have directed that the governors shall, when dietary punishments are necessary, employ, so far as possible, the stir-about diet authorised in the scales published in our last report, in place of the simple bread and water, and that they shall do all that lies in their power to enable due discipline to be maintained without corporal punishments being resorted to.

57. In co-operation with the Metropolitan Police a system has been established by which a mixed body of warders and police visit the metropolitan prisons periodically, in order to detect and identify any old offenders among those who are remanded or committed for trial. Since this practice was adopted, on 13th November 1878, there have been up till August 1,052 prisoners identified as having been previously convicted, and evidence to that effect has been given against them.

58. The deaths from natural causes during the year ended March 31, 1879, were 167 in number, giving a ratio of 8·3 per 1,000 of the daily average population. This death-rate is lower than that of any year on record, and is as much as 2 per 1,000 lower than the average death-rate of the previous five years. It would, perhaps, be premature at present to connect this diminished mortality with any particular cause, but it is important to note the fact, because the state of health of the prisons forms one very valuable test of the effect of some of the changes which have been introduced, especially of the uniform diet, and because an improvement in this regard has been the direct object of many of the steps which have been taken, and the Commissioners cannot, therefore, regard it as otherwise than gratifying that such an improvement should be coincident with the introduction of a uniform diet, and with the efforts they have made to promote the interests alike of the inmates of the prisons and the public at large.

59. In Appendix 24 will be found the preliminary instructions for periodical reports from medical officers, by which the state of health of each prison will be kept in view, and the attention of the medical officers themselves directed to the subjects which most require their attention in this regard.

60. In Appendix 25 will be found some notes on these subjects furnished to us by the medical inspector, in which there are observations of great interest, particularly as to the statistics of suicides. It appears that during a succession of years, suicides have occurred in a very far larger proportion (no less than four to one) in local than either in convict prisons, or in the military prisons (including Millbank) in which soldiers are confined under sentences of imprisonment, and the comparison as between the local prisons shows all degrees of variation between constant recurrence of suicides and entire freedom from them, which latter

happily represents the condition of the larger number of prisons in this respect. This is a subject which requires very careful investigation, which we shall take care to give it.

61. In 22 of the prisons, viz. :—Taunton, Shrewsbury, Reading, Oxford, Northampton, Upper and Lower, Lancaster, Kendal, Bedford, Exeter, Dorchester, Carnarvon, Cardiff, Bristol, Aylesbury, Petworth, Carlisle, Hull, Ipswich, Ruthin, St. Alban's, and York, there were no deaths from natural causes, and we hope we may be enabled by careful attention to sanitary arrangements, and by the help of an efficient system of medical inspection and supervision, to raise still further the standard of health in the prisons, and to reduce to a minimum all preventible causes of death, or even to do away with them entirely.

62. Considering the death-rates in prisons with reference to their size it appears that the highest death-rates were in the smaller prisons, the highest of all being at Cambridge, where there were five deaths, with a daily average population of only 92, or 54·3 per 1,000. The lowest death-rate in prisons in which the average population exceeded 500 was at Wandsworth, where with a daily average population of 928, there was only one death, giving a ratio of 1·07 per 1,000. The highest death-rate in prisons of this class was at Wakefield, where, with a daily average population of 1,236, there were 20 deaths, giving a ratio of 15·9 per 1,000. In connexion with these facts it may be pointed out that one of the chief features of the new arrangements has been a reduction in the number of smaller prisons, that is to say, of prisons of the class in which, from the returns quoted, the mortality is highest.

63. Appendix 26 gives some statements and information of great importance and interest, but which have never before been collected, as to the fluctuations of the prison population during the year 1878–9, and this subject is further illustrated by diagrams, Appendix 27, showing the fluctuations for all the prisons united, and for the six sub-divisions of the kingdom.

64. By way of affording information which may assist in determining the causes of crime, and so contributing to solve the problem how best to repress and diminish it, we have shown by a diagram, Appendix 28, the fluctuations of crime as measured by the average prison population since the year 1849. In order to test and illustrate the relation between crime and prosperity or pauperism, we have shown also the average adult pauper population during the same years, stating separately the number of indoor pauper population, and outdoor and indoor pauper population united.

65. The correspondence between the diagrams (Appendix 28) which show the pauperism and those which show the crime is very remarkable, especially if the indoor pauper population is taken as the gauge of pauperism. We find that both pauperism and crime fell from 1851 till 1853, and commenced rising in the latter year; pauperism attained a summit and commenced falling in 1856, crime in 1857; both fell till 1860 and then commenced rising, both rose till

1863 and then commenced falling, and both fell till 1866 and then commenced rising. Crime rose till 1869, pauperism till 1870; after these dates both fell; in 1872 commenced a complete divergence, which is very remarkable, after 20 years of almost exact correspondence, for at that date pauperism continued its downward course until 1876, while crime rose until 1877, and at those two dates pauperism began to rise and crime to fall.

66. We have not in this Report made any special reference to the action of any of the visiting committees, but we think it right to say that this must not be attributed to any want of a due appreciation of the important functions these bodies fulfil in the working of the Act of 1877, for we are deeply impressed with the feeling that, on the visiting committees largely depend the discipline and good order which each prison maintains.

67. The spirit and tenor of the rules issued by you in February 1878 is to assign to the visiting committees a clearly defined set of functions, in the fulfilment of which we shall not fail, so far as we have power, to give any aid to those bodies which they may require, nor do we doubt that, as occasions arise from time to time, we shall receive from all of them that hearty support and co-operation which some have already had opportunities of affording us. And, in conclusion, we venture to express the great satisfaction with which we learn that the visiting committees of several large and important prisons in different parts of the country have written to you in very favourable terms of the condition of the prisons and working of the Act.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
E. F. Du Cane, *Chairman.*
W. W. Hornby.
J. W. Perry Watlington.
W. J. Stopford.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED, and the DISPOSAL of all who left the Local Prisons in England and Wales for the Year ended 31st March 1879.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED :—			
Remanded and discharged	8,054	2,758	10,812
For trial at assizes and sessions	10,764	2,755	13,519
Convicted at assizes or sessions (not previously in custody)	1,543	329	1,872
Convicted summarily	101,645	41,680	143,325
Want of sureties	2,294	831	3,125
Debtors and civil process	6,697	267	6,964
Military and naval offenders	6,443	—	6,443
Total	137,440	48,620	186,060
NUMBER OF PRISONERS DISPOSED OF :—			
Removed to convict prisons	1,378	244	1,622
„ other local prisons	3,883	651	4,534
„ schools and reformatories	1,121	212	1,333
„ lunatic asylums	113	47	160
Discharged on pardon or commutation	229	11	240
„ licence	4	2	6
„ termination of sentence or commitment	134,144	48,586	182,730
Bailed (those only who were released after committal)	1,616	407	2,023
Escaped	3	—	3
Committed suicide	15	2	17
Died from natural causes	138	30	168
Executed	15	1	16
Total	142,659	50,193	192,852

APPENDIX No. 2.

A RETURN of the Daily Average, the greatest, and the least number of Prisoners in custody in the under-mentioned Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1879.

Name of Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time, and Date.				Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time, and Date.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Date.
Aylesbury	165	10	175	201	14	215	5/12/78	103	12	115	23/4/78
Bedford	134	13	147	159	21	180	25/10/78	86	3	89	11/4/78
Birmingham	407	87	494	511	92	603	2/4/78	316	68	384	5/10/78
Bodmin	99	19	118	142	34	176	23/9/78	66	15	81	15/4/78
Bristol	131	35	166	174	46	220	4/10/78	109	22	131	24/11/78
Cambridge	92	—	92	121	—	121	22/1/79	46	—	46	4/5/78
Canterbury	128	—	128	153	—	153	19/7/78	95	—	95	3/4/78
Cardiff	143	37	180	180	46	226	3/7/78	102	26	128	20/4/78
Carlisle	107	35	142	137	45	182	25/10/78	70	31	101	6/2/79
Carmarthen	48	7	55	89	15	104	2/12/78	23	1	24	22/4/78
Carnarvon	42	11	53	52	18	70	13/12/78	24	6	30	10/6/78
Chelmsford	207	17	224	256	22	278	23/11/78	168	20	188	23/8/78
Chester	139	38	177	188	52	240	20/6/78	109	28	137	27/1/79
Clerkenwell	289	86	375	403	73	476	14/6/78	209	54	263	17/8/78
Coldbath Fields	1,830	—	1,830	1,955	—	1,955	16/8/78	1,686	—	1,686	8/12/78
Derby	284	34	318	339	40	379	13/6/78	241	16	257	1/3/79
Devizes	150	13	163	185	15	200	1/11/78	106	10	116	1/4/78
Dorchester	87	10	97	137	16	153	3/9/78	60	12	72	4/5/78
Durham	455	125	580	526	145	671	12/9/78	414	88	502	3/3/79
Exeter	198	33	231	259	32	291	2/8/78	86	28	114	3/4/78
Gloucester	185	36	221	234	55	289	30/8/78	144	29	173	6/3/79
Hereford	89	10	99	103	14	117	28/5/78	79	2	81	3/4/78
Holloway	295	10	305	372	36	408	31/7/78	245	3	248	1/3/79
Hull	303	91	394	354	120	474	19/9/78	233	62	295	28/12/78
Huntingdon	72	8	80	92	12	104	18/9/78	16	1	17	1/4/78
Ipswich	93	9	102	95	17	112	25/2/79	55	9	64	14/5/78
Kendal	21	4	25	31	9	40	9/11/78	8	1	9	8/3/79
Kirkdale	411	131	542	467	154	621	10/9/78	362	118	480	30/4/78
Knutsford	248	76	324	296	95	391	10/9/78	205	65	270	16/6/78
Lancaster	130	54	184	177	66	243	5/8/78	83	37	120	7/3/79
Leeds	380	133	513	466	147	613	31/3/79	312	104	416	20/5/78
Leicester { North / South	266	17	283	358	22	380	—	99	31	130	—
Lewes	233	42	275	281	51	332	16/8/78	205	26	231	24/4/78
Lincoln	156	24	180	210	34	244	22/2/79	115	18	133	20/4/78
Liverpool	568	418	986	629	501	1,130	13/9/78	519	269	788	12/3/79
Maidstone	334	67	401	421	89	510	10/5/78	282	43	325	28/12/78
Manchester	499	283	782	589	312	901	12/3/79	415	242	657	22/12/78
Morpeth	57	27	84	74	46	120	13/6/78	41	7	48	29/1/79
Newcastle-on-Tyne	194	70	264	230	120	350	13/2/79	170	53	223	6/4/78
Newgate	69	8	77	110	14	124	20/9/78	31	4	35	18/12/78
Northallerton	129	32	161	155	39	194	6/9/78	90	19	109	12/3/79
Northampton (Upper).	65	4	69	95	10	105	4/6/78	42	3	45	15/9/78
Northampton (Lower).	90	13	103	119	23	142	1/7/78	66	11	77	21/3/79
Norwich	159	13	172	211	14	225	8/11/78	124	—	124	20/4/78
Nottingham	113	31	144	137	35	172	20/2/79	86	23	109	11/11/78
Oxford	88	7	95	130	9	139	22/11/78	53	4	57	3/4/78
Plymouth	34	14	48	59	18	77	14/2/79	20	—	20	31/8/78
Portsmouth (Kingston).	92	21	113	109	26	135	4/11/78	6	—	6	31/8/78
Preston	349	73	422	393	96	489	25/10/78	311	55	366	1/2/79
Reading	142	12	154	170	17	187	19/8/78	102	10	112	22/4/78
Ruthin	56	8	64	73	20	93	21/6/78	41	1	42	9/3/79
St. Albans	63	6	69	92	7	99	19/12/78	28	1	29	13/4/78
Shepton Mallet	124	20	144	174	26	200	18/6/78	83	10	93	29/1/79
Shrewsbury	134	19	153	178	32	210	19/6/78	105	11	116	17/10/78
Southwell	116	1	117	147	6	153	31/5/78	82	—	82	25/9/78
Spalding	57	9	66	94	10	104	11/12/78	35	11	46	2/4/78
Stafford	609	108	717	702	137	839	1/7/78	541	81	622	31/3/79
Strangeways (Manchester).	650	233	883	761	278	1,039	2/8/78	571	190	761	29/12/78
Swansea	98	36	134	157	58	215	14/10/78	58	28	86	/7/78
Taunton	156	4	160	227	7	234	14/10/78	74	4	78	1/5/78
Usk	98	30	128	131	33	164	10/9/78	65	21	86	3/2/79
Wakefield	1,015	221	1,236	1,241	277	1,518	1/4/78	811	139	950	9/2/79
Wandsworth	753	175	928	832	165	997	13/3/79	681	148	829	4/5/78
Warwick	253	28	281	283	39	322	28/8/78	195	30	225	28/1/79
Westminster	—	583	583	—	656	656	4/7/78	—	457	457	25/1/79
Winchester	284	40	324	324	62	386	30/8/78	231	29	260	18/1/79
Worcester	237	36	273	300	51	351	18/9/78	187	27	214	10/3/79
York	185	2 6	211	234	32	266	11/5/78	143	20	163	2/3/79
Total	15,837	3,931	9, 818								

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of PUNISHMENTS and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March 1879, in the under-mentioned Prisons.

NAME OF PRISON.	Irons or Handcuffs.		Prison Punishments.							(1.) Total Number of Prisoners punished.		(2.) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(3.) Total Number of Prisoners during the year (Cols. 1 and 2.)		Prison Offences.									
			Corporal Punishment	Punishment Cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege,								Violence.		Escapes and attempts to escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
		F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aylesbury-	—	—	—	4	—	114	3	109	—	152	2	852	87	1,004	89	2	—	—	—	43	1	170	3	215	4
Bedford -	—	—	1	15	—	103	—	75	—	115	—	643	139	758	139	2	—	—	—	78	—	115	—	195	—
Birmingham -	3	1	—	116	11	468	5	432	4	1,016	20	3,733	1,353	4,749	1,373	26	—	—	—	465	5	372	16	863	21
Bodmin -	—	—	1	4	3	98	7	49	7	115	11	624	151	739	162	15	3	—	—	5	—	95	8	115	11
Bristol -	—	1	—	8	—	106	3	23	—	134	4	1,699	627	1,833	631	—	1	—	—	10	—	124	3	134	4
Cambridge -	—	—	2	13	—	115	—	39	—	130	—	560	—	690	—	4	—	2	—	66	—	101	—	173	—
Canterbury -	—	—	—	86	—	52	—	1	—	118	—	1,069	—	1,187	—	2	—	—	—	40	—	97	—	139	—
Cardiff -	—	—	—	2	7	361	87	159	23	522	117	1,289	567	1,811	684	15	—	—	—	492	164	271	46	778	210
Carlisle -	—	—	—	4	1	139	4	4	—	147	5	1,105	414	1,252	419	—	—	—	—	38	—	109	5	147	5
Carmarthen -	—	—	—	3	3	21	4	7	—	31	7	660	76	691	83	—	—	—	—	18	—	12	6	30	6
Carnarvon-	—	—	—	7	—	119	11	4	—	130	11	490	139	620	150	—	—	—	—	76	10	54	1	130	11
Chelmsford -	5	—	2	20	—	183	2	73	—	278	2	1,194	207	1,472	209	41	1	—	—	31	1	238	—	310	2
Chester -	—	—	—	146	3	367	6	130	4	356	12	1,244	498	1,600	510	10	—	—	—	325	—	627	13	962	13
Clerkenwell -	—	—	—	1	—	571	12	—	—	423	12	7,918	2,545	8,341	2,557	—	—	—	—	227	—	345	12	572	12
Coldbath Fields -	22	—	30	778	—	4,472	—	6,628	—	3,054	—	11,830	—	14,884	—	121	—	—	—	6,327	—	5,302	—	11,750	—
Derby -	—	2	—	107	3	508	19	135	—	750	24	2,187	425	2,937	449	16	3	—	—	383	8	298	13	697	24
Devizes -	—	—	—	16	—	143	10	103	1	311	11	764	127	1,075	138	2	—	1	—	140	8	333	4	476	12
Dorchester -	—	—	—	23	2	86	1	15	—	111	3	571	117	682	120	12	—	—	—	10	2	101	1	123	3
Durham -	—	—	—	336	12	506	28	62	14	521	36	4,318	1,893	4,839	1,929	2	—	—	—	245	—	274	36	521	36
Exeter -	2	—	—	1	—	366	14	489	9	693	14	916	307	1,609	321	—	3	—	—	294	7	399	4	693	14
Gloucester-	—	—	—	—	—	155	21	87	4	243	21	1,485	340	1,728	361	—	—	—	—	119	3	96	18	215	21
Hereford -	1	—	—	74	1	128	2	39	—	97	3	709	152	806	155	—	—	—	—	24	—	208	3	232	3
Holloway -	—	—	—	76	—	740	—	128	—	736	—	1,906	178	2,642	178	4	—	—	—	181	—	840	—	1,025	—
Hull -	—	—	1	300	50	349	11	116	1	742	61	2,218	826	2,960	887	1	1	—	—	287	1	708	78	996	80
Huntingdon -	1	—	5	24	—	167	8	87	—	160	6	305	97	465	103	4	—	2	—	139	1	126	7	271	8
Ipswich -	—	—	3	14	—	207	—	45	—	222	—	563	109	785	109	—	—	2	—	83	—	163	—	248	—
Kendal -	—	—	—	4	—	59	—	21	—	84	—	184	44	268	44	—	—	1	—	21	—	55	—	77	—
Kirkdale -	—	—	13	133	21	3,014	274	701	83	3,763	378	417	1,096	4,180	1,474	171	25	4	1	1,677	49	1,619	232	3,471	307
Knutsford -	—	—	1	3	12	190	122	47	20	241	154	2,089	658	2,330	812	2	4	—	—	61	68	240	113	303	185
Lancaster -	—	—	1	8	5	768	225	125	100	901	330	595	4	1,496	334	22	38	—	—	498	61	369	270	889	369
Leeds -	—	—	1	28	3	487	103	74	13	493	104	2,964	1,079	3,457	1,183	1	—	—	—	102	15	428	98	531	113
Leicester, North and South -	—	—	2	16	—	524	—	121	—	663	—	1,567	358	2,230	358	22	—	—	—	310	—	315	—	647	—
Lewes -	—	—	3	13	10	206	12	91	1	280	18	1,421	361	1,701	379	21	7	1	—	49	—	209	11	280	18
Lincoln -	—	—	—	116	7	1,007	96	75	1	1,198	104	1,149	208	2,347	312	2	1	—	—	582	54	613	49	1,197	104
Liverpool -	—	—	8	40	53	1,325	705	159	62	1,432	820	5,081	4,918	6,513	5,738	20	32	—	—	640	509	1,599	499	2,268	1,040
Maidstone -	—	—	—	55	3	296	23	378	20	628	36	1,899	790	2,527	826	51	9	—	—	126	3	451	24	628	36
Manchester -	—	—	19	3	—	447	276	313	183	782	459	5,116	3,600	5,898	4,059	39	20	—	—	368	272	1,031	621	1,438	913
Morpeth -	—	—	—	46	7	315	148	9	1	370	156	333	168	703	324	1	1	—	—	354	206	228	70	583	277
Newcastle - on - Tyne.	—	—	—	17	4	417	11	311	8	606	23	1,896	1,367	2,502	1,390	—	1	—	—	385	—	244	29	629	30
Newgate -	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	117	—	1,422	235	1,539	235	—	—	—	—	17	—	100	—	117	—
Northallerton -	1	—	2	31	—	240	23	13	—	280	23	878	340	1,158	363	7	—	—	—	170	17	111	6	294	23

ABSTRACT OF PUNISHMENTS AND OFFENCES [illegible] FROM 1ST APRIL 1879, IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED PRISONS—cont.

Name of Prison.	Irons or Handcuffs.		Prison Punishments.							(1.) Total Number of Prisoners punished.		(2.) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(3.) Total Number of Prisoners during the year (Cols. 1 and 2.)		Prison Offences.							
			Corporal Punishment		Punishment Cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.							Violence.		Escapes and attempts to escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northampton, Upper.	—	—	—	6	—	23	—	48	5	77	5	408	21	485	26	8	2	—	—	18	2	51	1	77	5
Northampton, Lower.	—	—	—	3	—	88	1	17	—	108	1	655	146	763	147	—	—	—	—	38	—	70	1	108	1
Norwich	—	—	1	1	4	255	—	80	—	277	4	1,358	171	1,635	175	—	—	—	—	24	—	529	4	553	4
Nottingham	—	—	—	66	14	45	1	32	1	143	16	1,494	348	1,637	364	4	4	—	—	23	—	92	12	119	16
Oxford	—	—	—	23	—	171	—	59	—	194	—	697	116	891	116	—	—	—	—	63	—	157	—	220	—
Petworth	—	—	—	12	—	19	—	4	—	35	—	227	38	262	38	—	—	—	—	5	—	34	—	39	—
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	1	—	8	7	527	227	535	234	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	3	8	7
Portsmouth, new prison.	—	—	—	10	5	19	8	12	—	23	7	700	177	723	184	2	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	28	8
Preston	4	2	6	147	23	1,356	200	185	11	1,340	162	2,151	890	3,491	1,052	—	—	—	—	618	57	1,556	175	2,174	232
Reading	—	—	1	4	—	26	—	24	—	47	—	1,033	159	1,080	159	—	—	—	—	5	—	78	—	83	—
Ruthin	—	—	2	5	—	169	60	62	6	190	18	330	50	520	68	4	—	—	—	50	—	234	60	288	60
St. Alban's	—	—	—	5	—	115	4	50	—	131	4	620	97	751	101	3	—	—	—	86	—	99	4	188	4
Shepton Mallet	—	—	2	6	2	10	1	1	—	19	3	930	166	949	169	8	1	—	—	1	—	10	2	19	3
Shrewsbury	2	—	1	8	2	85	25	67	2	127	28	1,224	231	1,351	259	37	—	—	—	23	25	84	3	144	28
Southwell	—	—	—	10	—	50	—	127	—	187	—	584	24	771	24	8	—	—	—	37	—	233	—	278	—
Spalding	—	—	2	58	—	216	6	42	—	252	6	420	87	672	93	10	1	1	—	164	4	182	1	357	6
Stafford	—	—	2	8	6	1,635	184	671	15	1,777	196	3,792	1,144	5,569	1,340	—	—	—	—	923	31	854	165	1,777	196
Strangeways, Manchester.	—	—	6	547	247	2,317	1,124	369	86	3,239	1,457	4,365	1,575	7,604	3,032	64	76	1	—	1,780	669	1,553	783	3,398	1,528
Swansea	—	—	—	14	8	135	169	16	8	110	125	824	360	943	485	6	5	—	—	113	91	43	79	162	175
Taunton	—	—	—	5	—	41	—	16	—	62	—	797	94	859	94	2	—	—	—	27	—	28	—	57	—
Usk	—	—	—	2	—	86	4	4	—	80	4	961	397	1,041	401	—	—	—	—	4	—	85	4	89	4
Wakefield	31	6	—	409	81	1,210	178	1,274	162	2,581	365	6,638	2,100	9,219	2,465	363	34	2	—	942	23	1,099	264	2,406	321
Wandsworth	1	1	17	92	18	1,633	151	688	25	2,430	194	3,200	2,194	5,630	2,388	27	8	—	—	1,757	28	1,697	223	3,481	259
Warwick	—	—	—	108	17	51	5	76	2	118	15	1,660	219	1,778	234	27	9	—	—	83	1	283	22	393	32
Westminster	—	—	—	—	52	—	1,025	—	401	—	1,478	—	7,500	—	8,978	—	2	—	—	—	956	—	729	—	1,687
Winchester	—	—	3	45	8	480	13	2	—	485	13	2,013	451	2,498	464	1	—	—	—	79	6	406	7	486	13
Worcester	—	—	3	45	2	85	1	168	4	281	7	1,452	384	1,733	391	10	—	—	—	96	—	175	7	281	7
York	2	—	4	99	4	756	3	44	—	903	7	1,437	330	2,340	337	—	—	—	—	674	—	837	7	1,511	7
Appleby	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	11	3	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Barnstaple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bath	3	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	253	72	264	72	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	13	—
Beaumaris	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	30	2	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Berwick-on-Tweed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	113	13	114	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Brecon	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	—	—	12	2	81	18	93	20	1	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	12	2
Bristol (Bridewell)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	111	48	112	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Buckingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT of PUNISHMENTS and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March 1879, in the under-mentioned Prisons—*cont.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Irons or Handcuffs.		Prison Punishments.							(1.) Total Number of Prisoners punished.		(2.) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(3.) Total Number of Prisoners during the year (Cols. 1 and 2.)		Prison Offences.									
			Corporal Punishment.	Punishment Cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and attempts to escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bury St. Edmunds	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	66	6	69	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Cambridge (late boro.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devonport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	4	49	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolgelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ely	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	6	75	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haverfordwest	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	123	17	127	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Hereford (late city)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	21	6	23	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Hertford	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	49	5	52	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
Ilford	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	80	—	69	42	149	42	1	—	1	—	38	—	57	—	96	—
Ipswich	—	—	—	2	—	14	1	—	—	15	1	52	13	67	14	—	—	—	—	7	1	8	—	16	1
Lincoln (late co.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln (late city)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	45	14	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mold	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	7	3	61	7	68	10	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	7	5
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	5	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newington	—	—	—	1	—	75	—	—	—	72	—	1,543	457	1,615	457	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	76	—
Norwich (late city)	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	36	6	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1
Nottingham (late county)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakham	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	42	4	43	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oxford (late city)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	34	6	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Peterborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth (old prison)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	31	93	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presteign	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ripon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarboro'	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	37	10	40	10	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Southampton	—	—	—	9	1	14	1	2	—	16	1	231	61	247	62	2	—	—	—	10	1	6	—	18	1
Stamford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiverton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisbeach	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	30	3	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Wymondham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	34	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	78	13	145	4,449	715	31,374	5,456	15,621	1,287	38,620	7,119	121,865	47,229	160,485	54,348	1,228	292	18	1	23,249	3,369	29,860	4,868	54,355	8,530

APPENDIX No. 4.

RETURN showing the POPULATION of England and Wales, with the Number of Sentences to Imprisonment, Transportation, and Penal Servitude, and the number actually transported from 1836 to 1878.

Year.	Population.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude.	Number Transported to Australia.	Number Transported to Bermuda.
		Convicted of Indictable Offences.	Summary Convictions and Want of Sureties from 1857.			
1836	14,928,477	10,125	—	3,611	4,273	—
1837	15,103,778	12,294	—	3,785	4,068	
1838	15,287,699	12,927	—	3,696	3,805	—
1839	15,514,255	12,927	—	3,696	2,732	—
1840	15,730,813	15,110	—	3,105	2,573	—
1841	15,929,472	15,747	—	3,800	2,926	—
1842	16,130,326	17,871	—	4,481	4,166	—
1843	16,332,228	16,275	—	4,488	2,993	—
1844	16,535,174	14,969	—	3,651	3,279	—
1845	16,739,136	14,052	—	3,247	2,542	—
1846	16,944,092	14,902	—	3,157	1,708	—
1847	17,150,018	18,312	—	3,262	1,222	
1848	17,356,882	19,175	—	3,600	1,897	—
1849	17,564,656	17,761	—	3,202	1,609	—
1850	17,773,324	17,602	—	3,173	2,465	
1851	17,982,849	18,418	—	3,338	2,440	—
1852	18,193,206	18,441	—	2,896	2,541	—
1853	18,404,368	18,130	—	2,709	600	—
1854	18,616,310	20,388	—	2,742	280	—
1855	18,829,000	17,397	—	2,590	485	346
1856	19,042,412	11,885	—	2,715	498	—
1857	19,256,516	12,507	89,558	2,841	532	300
1858	19,471,291	10,834	86,739	2,419	550	640
1859	19,686,701	10,060	78,432	2,383	224	80
1860	19,902,713	9,656	73,460	2,436	296	—
1861	20,119,314	11,233	81,754	2,678	306	—
1862	20,400,000	11,944	95,933	3,369	*782	—
1863	about 20,600,000	12,251	97,647	3,071	727	—
1864	about 20,900,000	11,948	97,534	2,445	261	—
1865	about 21,100,000	12,358	95,738	2,081	845	—
1866	about 21,300,000	11,582	95,114	2,016	410	—
1867	about 21,500,000	11,801	101,476	1,846	451	—
1868	about 21,700,000	12,546	113,915	1,939	—	—
1869	about 21,900,000	12,002	126,647	2,006	—	—
1870	about 22,100,000	10,908	128,972	1,788	—	—
1871	about 22,704,108	10,083	122,716	1,627	—	—
1872	about 22,904,108	9,318	121,728	1,514	—	—
1873	about 23,104,108	9,141	129,481	1,493	—	—
1874	about 23,304,108	9,793	131,956	1,690	—	—
1875	about 23,504,108	9,282	135,897	1,639	—	—
1876	about 23,704,108	10,020	140,415	1,753	—	—
1877	about 23,904,108	9,793	147,941	1,639	—	—
1878	about 24,104,108	10,218	†76,037	1,634	—	—

* 192 from Bermuda, 590 from England. † To 31 March 1878.

APPENDIX No. 5. - - -

NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the Local Prisons on the first

NAME OF PRISON.	2nd April 1878.			7th May 1878.			4th June 1878.			2nd July 1878.			6th August 1878.			3rd September 1878.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Aylesbury -	121	11	132	116	12	128	162	10	172	169	12	181	179	9	188	197	8	205
Bedford - -	90	5	95	117	5	122	134	13	147	137	20	157	124	17	141	133	19	152
Birmingham -	505	92	597	456	104	560	421	108	529	491	101	592	416	105	521	388	63	451
Bodmin - -	79	15	94	80	14	94	84	19	103	98	25	123	93	18	111	120	37	157
Bristol - -	140	27	167	120	37	157	138	40	178	103	41	144	127	46	173	134	46	180
Cambridge -	90	—	90	49	—	49	96	—	96	96	—	96	93	—	93	88	—	88
Canterbury -	93	—	93	142	—	142	139	—	139	126	—	126	115	—	115	132	—	132
Cardiff - -	101	33	134	123	39	162	145	35	180	161	39	200	124	27	151	160	43	203
Carlisle - -	96	34	130	110	34	144	97	30	127	120	37	157	118	39	157	111	31	142
Carmarthen -	33	—	33	35	5	40	28	3	31	34	5	39	34	5	39	52	4	56
Carnarvon -	25	9	34	40	7	47	40	10	50	42	12	54	45	13	58	43	14	57
Chelmsford -	215	14	229	184	11	195	218	19	237	208	16	224	180	22	202	194	19	213
Chester - -	149	20	169	142	40	182	167	42	209	125	55	180	119	41	160	139	42	181
Clerkenwell -	290	65	355	331	93	424	287	80	367	270	85	355	252	79	331	254	85	339
Coldbath Fields.	1,837	—	1,837	1,812	—	1,812	1,852	—	1,852	1,843	—	1,843	1,885	—	1,885	1,945	—	1,945
Derby - -	282	47	329	303	37	340	313	37	350	310	36	346	308	42	350	259	33	292
Devizes - -	106	10	116	141	6	147	150	9	159	159	11	170	142	10	152	137	7	144
Dorchester -	72	7	79	63	12	75	69	8	77	105	14	119	102	11	113	131	15	146
Durham -	440	127	567	432	117	549	460	132	592	457	145	602	487	146	633	486	133	619
Exeter - -	91	29	120	171	33	204	202	42	244	223	38	261	252	32	284	204	28	232
Gloucester -	234	27	261	207	30	237	183	30	213	188	34	222	176	26	202	210	55	265
Hereford -	80	3	83	103	8	111	98	13	111	92	11	103	83	12	95	92	15	107
Holloway -	311	24	335	294	16	310	291	19	310	318	23	341	331	24	355	284	3	287
Hull - -	318	91	409	314	85	399	327	91	418	320	100	420	321	102	423	350	118	468
Huntingdon -	16	1	17	50	3	53	53	9	62	71	10	81	81	9	90	86	6	92
Ipswich (late borough).	22	—	22	24	6	30	27	5	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich (late county).	80	10	90	78	5	83	66	11	77	74	14	88	82	9	91	80	5	85
Kendal - -	14	2	16	10	3	13	17	1	18	21	3	24	26	5	31	19	6	25
Kirkdale -	395	126	521	376	126	502	421	106	527	420	113	533	436	107	543	463	150	613
Knutsford -	219	91	310	217	84	301	227	65	292	278	78	356	281	85	366	267	91	358
Lancaster -	89	76	165	120	68	188	144	60	204	163	58	221	166	68	234	173	55	228
Leeds - -	294	109	403	339	96	435	319	99	418	320	118	438	373	124	497	407	147	554
Leicester, North.	80	24	104	45	20	65	73	13	86	92	—	92	98	—	98	116	—	116
Leicester, South.	83	9	92	141	12	153	140	18	158	161	16	177	149	23	172	152	16	168
Lewes - -	236	30	266	208	30	238	207	35	242	230	49	279	264	52	316	276	52	328
Lincoln - -	146	21	167	176	28	204	130	24	154	138	27	165	161	29	190	136	29	165
Liverpool -	605	435	1,040	558	490	1048	563	486	1049	555	484	1039	574	457	1031	540	479	1019
Maidstone -	378	73	451	395	89	484	362	84	446	385	88	473	355	77	432	322	73	395
Manchester -	510	319	829	469	318	787	482	324	806	528	286	814	526	285	811	502	300	802
Morpeth -	83	42	125	79	30	109	86	37	123	81	40	121	49	15	64	40	24	64
Newcastle -	182	54	236	180	68	248	173	67	240	189	69	258	202	113	315	219	89	308
Newgate -	59	10	69	96	9	105	63	9	72	89	11	100	100	19	119	77	9	86
Northallerton.	140	35	175	130	34	164	141	47	188	142	41	183	143	37	180	149	35	184
Northampton (Upper).	71	7	78	81	4	85	94	10	104	63	4	67	58	3	61	55	3	58
Northampton (Lower).	124	7	131	97	3	100	8	10	108	107	20	127	87	11	98	86	13	99
Norwich -	141	—	141	160	4	164	152	21	173	152	23	175	158	18	176	140	15	155
Nottingham -	99	29	128	101	26	127	113	28	141	120	35	155	109	30	139	121	36	157
Oxford - -	53	5	58	88	7	95	91	3	94	84	7	91	72	12	84	86	12	98
Petworth -	68	6	74	108	7	115	90	10	100	91	12	103	1	1	2	—	—	—
Plymouth -	27	13	40	35	9	44	44	11	55	35	19	54	30	21	51	21	—	21
Portsmouth -	59	20	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Preston - -	300	68	368	329	86	415	337	73	410	391	76	467	370	89	459	353	91	444
Reading -	105	14	119	118	12	130	153	7	160	168	12	180	148	17	165	164	14	178
Ruthin - -	59	11	70	58	18	76	65	19	84	70	18	88	51	18	69	55	—	55
St. Albans -	29	2	31	82	8	90	53	5	58	45	5	50	55	9	64	50	8	58
Shepton Mallet.	99	8	107	154	28	182	160	28	188	151	28	179	96	23	119	141	24	165
Shrewsbury -	115	18	133	148	23	171	145	41	186	157	19	176	125	21	146	114	17	131
Southwell -	87	5	92	120	4	124	142	6	148	134	—	134	105	—	105	92	—	92
Spalding -	45	10	55	45	11	56	52	10	62	53	12	65	61	15	76	52	11	63

APPENDIX No. 5.

Tuesday in each month during the year ended 31st March 1879.

1st October 1878.			5th November 1878.			3rd December 1878.			7th January 1879.			4th February 1879.			4th March 1879.			NAME OF PRISON.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
190	7	197	193	9	202	198	12	210	161	8	169	144	7	151	165	11	176	Aylesbury.
137	17	154	151	14	165	141	10	151	131	9	140	151	11	162	123	10	133	Bedford.
338	78	416	358	78	436	366	94	460	395	77	472	420	75	495	391	95	486	Birmingham.
129	28	157	94	20	114	94	19	113	97	11	108	105	9	114	111	12	123	Bodmin.
174	40	214	119	22	141	125	21	146	131	33	164	133	36	169	119	27	146	Bristol.
103	—	103	91	—	91	105	—	105	106	—	106	96	1	97	83	—	83	Cambridge.
129	—	129	127	—	127	122	—	122	130	—	130	126	—	126	132	—	132	Canterbury.
126	29	155	162	45	207	169	40	209	143	37	180	156	43	199	159	37	196	Cardiff.
116	44	160	128	38	166	103	43	146	82	32	114	75	32	107	86	39	125	Carlisle.
62	7	69	64	10	74	88	7	95	44	7	51	53	14	67	47	9	56	Carmarthen.
39	11	50	39	14	53	41	14	55	42	15	57	47	10	57	51	9	60	Carnarvon.
218	25	243	198	16	214	238	20	258	218	13	231	205	10	215	215	15	230	Chelmsford.
133	37	170	149	44	193	144	28	172	148	32	180	120	29	149	110	29	139	Chester.
307	94	401	337	110	447	373	101	474	311	95	406	278	92	370	319	92	411	Clerkenwell.
1,890	—	1,890	1,821	—	1,821	1,752	—	1,752	1,795	—	1,795	1,798	—	1,798	1,846	—	1,846	Coldbath Fields.
274	35	309	283	33	316	292	41	333	276	26	302	276	25	301	241	18	259	Derby.
178	16	194	168	13	181	152	13	165	149	17	166	174	17	191	146	20	166	Devizes.
113	17	130	101	17	118	98	11	109	82	6	88	75	6	81	83	9	92	Dorchester
450	140	590	492	128	620	456	150	606	448	116	564	405	119	524	426	96	522	Durham.
225	34	259	221	26	247	179	23	202	179	36	215	180	36	216	212	33	245	Exeter.
182	37	219	182	49	231	181	47	228	172	39	211	175	36	211	154	32	186	Gloucester
87	14	101	90	14	104	88	10	98	78	11	89	82	10	92	93	6	99	Hereford.
283	2	285	278	2	280	306	3	309	293	2	295	276	5	281	254	3	257	Holloway.
300	113	413	305	89	394	305	84	389	251	66	317	266	67	333	262	63	325	Hull.
74	7	81	75	6	81	82	5	87	77	12	89	88	4	92	75	8	83	Huntingdon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ipswich (late borough).
92	5	97	84	10	94	90	8	98	88	8	96	90	7	97	91	13	104	Ipswich (late county).
24	4	28	26	6	32	22	4	26	17	2	19	20	2	22	11	1	12	Kendal.
415	152	567	378	148	526	402	139	541	429	154	583	402	138	540	401	139	540	Kirkdale.
278	87	365	268	59	327	245	66	311	239	52	291	235	54	289	249	62	311	Knutsford.
131	50	181	132	58	190	151	58	209	94	52	146	95	43	138	85	38	123	Lancaster.
401	156	557	419	156	575	368	147	515	381	140	521	429	136	565	382	157	539	Leeds.
124	—	124	127	—	127	132	—	132	133	—	133	125	—	125	113	—	113	Leicester, North.
168	14	182	196	14	210	211	21	232	146	14	160	166	22	188	147	25	172	Leicester, South.
271	52	323	243	41	284	244	47	291	217	46	263	215	39	254	226	37	263	Lewes.
168	32	200	189	21	210	152	21	173	167	22	189	167	24	191	137	17	154	Lincoln.
620	454	1,074	567	398	965	581	397	978	591	329	920	544	316	860	540	279	819	Liverpool.
351	68	419	310	55	365	312	48	360	290	45	335	311	55	366	297	47	344	Maidstone.
491	256	747	505	250	755	501	295	796	481	263	744	475	283	758	547	302	849	Manchester.
45	23	68	50	24	74	47	16	63	48	14	62	41	21	62	68	35	103	Morpeth.
202	71	273	184	73	257	196	58	254	186	60	246	196	68	264	190	66	256	Newcastle.
57	9	66	69	8	77	43	4	47	77	7	84	64	6	70	54	5	59	Newgate.
130	34	164	133	24	157	122	27	149	130	29	159	112	29	141	94	18	112	Northallerton.
47	2	49	54	5	59	70	5	75	65	5	70	72	4	76	60	4	64	Northampton (Upper).
83	22	105	86	14	100	98	17	115	72	10	82	68	17	85	75	10	85	Northampton (Lower).
156	9	165	202	15	217	179	11	190	146	13	159	161	14	175	154	12	166	Norwich.
102	36	138	118	32	150	96	25	121	123	23	146	129	40	169	121	35	156	Nottingham.
70	8	78	97	7	104	115	8	123	101	5	106	91	9	100	86	6	92	Oxford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petworth.
26	9	35	25	15	40	32	20	52	40	11	51	41	18	59	30	8	38	Plymouth.
71	9	80	111	24	135	96	23	119	101	19	120	99	26	125	85	26	111	Portsmouth.
384	81	465	370	67	437	341	49	390	321	68	389	324	60	384	331	57	388	Preston.
154	14	168	153	11	164	139	11	150	143	13	156	129	12	141	131	12	143	Reading.
51	—	51	62	—	62	56	—	56	47	—	47	44	—	44	43	—	43	Ruthin.
78	10	88	71	9	80	70	6	76	81	4	85	73	6	79	65	5	70	St. Albans.
109	22	131	137	29	166	137	25	162	85	14	99	82	12	94	121	20	141	Shepton Mallet.
122	17	139	123	11	134	139	15	154	143	9	152	130	13	143	146	18	164	Shrewsbury.
98	—	98	125	—	125	121	—	121	102	—	102	106	—	106	137	—	137	Southwell.
61	12	73	67	7	74	77	8	85	55	9	64	60	8	68	53	8	61	Spalding.

NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the Local Prisons on the first

Name of Prison.	2nd April, 1878.			7th May, 1878.			4th June, 1878.			2nd July, 1878.			6th August, 1878.			3rd September 1878.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Stafford	545	105	650	597	135	732	640	121	761	652	124	776	588	116	704	599	129	728
Strangeways	598	251	849	619	235	854	619	220	839	726	235	961	722	258	980	707	266	973
Swansea	93	61	154	75	35	110	81	30	111	70	32	102	89	34	123	98	47	145
Taunton	121	11	132	76	5	81	86	7	93	109	3	112	114	4	118	195	3	198
Usk	88	34	122	87	29	116	86	31	117	109	35	144	96	35	131	113	31	144
Wakefield	1,209	265	1,465	1,096	246	1,342	1,106	246	1,352	1,063	262	1,325	1,023	269	1,292	954	247	1,201
Wandsworth	728	166	894	699	149	848	706	153	859	729	170	899	725	194	919	728	183	911
Warwick	251	10	261	262	24	286	246	17	263	253	35	288	259	34	293	268	31	299
Westminster	—	596	596	—	548	548	—	608	608	—	635	635	—	556	556	—	597	597
Winchester	302	29	331	290	37	327	324	37	361	298	44	342	280	54	334	317	62	379
Worcester	212	31	243	231	36	267	239	41	280	234	33	267	264	35	299	283	51	334
York	183	12	195	204	30	234	199	28	227	189	35	224	158	29	187	190	33	223
Bath	63	10	73	50	5	55	63	7	70	77	13	90	56	10	66	—	—	—
Brecon	26	6	32	21	6	27	20	7	27	20	5	25	24	2	26	—	—	—
Haverfordwest.	31	—	31	23	2	25	30	1	31	20	5	25	19	2	21	—	—	—
Newington	97	31	128	119	38	157	150	31	181	119	33	152	92	30	122	31	9	40
Oakham	6	—	6	8	—	8	7	—	7	10	—	10	6	1	7	—	—	—
Southampton	56	5	61	54	11	65	62	7	69	37	8	45	41	12	53	—	—	—
Cambridge, late boro.).	16	2	18	13	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ely	18	1	19	10	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilford	30	14	44	30	10	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	12	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamford	5	1	6	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisbeach	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wymondham	—	16	16	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appleby	14	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnstaple	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaumaris	21	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick-on-Tweed.	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley	65	8	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol Bridewell.	55	17	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bury St. Edmunds.	52	5	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardigan	12	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devonport	37	2	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolgelly	15	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	34	7	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkingham	41	4	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantham	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hereford (late city).	13	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hertford	33	3	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln (late city).	28	6	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln (late county).	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mold	48	6	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	25	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich (late city).	29	6	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham (late county).	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford (late city).	30	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poole	5	3	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presteign	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ripon	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandwich	18	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough	30	4	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiverton	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16289	4153	20442	15865	4116	19981	16248	4164	20412	16668	4362	21030	16254	4303	20557	16287	4317	20604

Tuesday in each month during the year ended 31st March, 1879—*cont.*

1st October, 1878.			5th November, 1878.			3rd December. 1878.			7th January, 1879.			4th February. 1879.			4th March. 1879.			Name of Prison.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
651	110	761	662	97	759	600	90	690	567	76	643	591	92	683	572	84	656	Stafford.
693	292	985	693	248	941	644	238	882	615	215	830	604	183	787	650	219	869	Strangeways.
108	45	153	123	37	160	123	31	154	107	23	130	91	29	120	103	33	136	Swansea.
218	1	219	196	4	200	183	5	188	170	4	174	181	9	190	191	5	196	Taunton.
117	36	153	112	23	135	102	27	129	76	23	99	65	21	86	92	26	118	Usk.
1,001	243	1,244	990	242	1,232	978	203	1,181	906	153	1,059	822	153	975	950	144	1,094	Wakefield.
742	174	916	771	202	973	787	183	970	781	169	950	803	177	980	788	161	949	Wandsworth.
235	35	270	249	34	283	268	32	300	222	28	250	204	33	237	275	32	307	Warwick.
—	590	590	—	591	591	—	549	549	—	501	201	—	490	490	—	497	497	Westminster.
297	53	350	306	42	348	296	38	334	247	32	279	252	28	280	289	28	317	Winchester.
285	44	329	269	44	313	244	34	278	205	29	234	200	26	226	190	27	217	Worcester.
190	29	219	171	24	195	181	24	205	161	19	180	176	25	201	142	21	163	York.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bath.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Brecon.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Haverford-west.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newington.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Oakham.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Southampton.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cambridge (late boro.).*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ely.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ilford.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Peterborough.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Stamford.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Wisbeach.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Wymondham.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Appleby.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Barnstaple.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Beaumaris.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Berwick-on-Tweed.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Beverley.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bristol Bridewell.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Buckingham.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bury St. Edmunds.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cardigan.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Devonport.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Dolgelly.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Dover.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Falkingham.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Grantham.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Hereford (late city).*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Hertford.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Lincoln (late city.)*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Lincoln (late county).*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Mold.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Montgomery.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Norwich (late city).*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Nottingham (late co.).*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Oxford (late city).*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Poole.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Presteign.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ripon.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Sandwich.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Scarborough.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Tiverton.*
16374	4202	20576	16449	3976	20425	16189	3829	20018	15335	3412	18747	15189	3442	18631	15415	3412	18827	

APPENDIX No. 6.

AGGREGATE NUMBER of PRISONERS of the under-mentioned CLASSES and SENTENCES in the Local Prisons, on the First Tuesday in each Month, during the Year ended 31st March 1879.

Date.	Total.		Prisoners awaiting Trial or on Remand.			Debtors and Civil Process.		Penal Servitude.		Miscellaneous as Sentenced to Death, including Judgment respited, Insane, not sentenced but awaiting removal; want of Sureties, &c.		Imprisonment.																
												Above 2 years.			2 years and above 1 year.			1 year and above 6 months.			6 months and above 3 months.			3 months and above 1 month.			1 month and under.		
			Civil.		Court-martial.							Civil.		Court-martial.	Civil.		Court-martial.	Civil.		Court-martial.	Civil.		Court-martial.	Civil.		Court-martial.			Court-martial.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.
1878.																													
April 2 -	16,289	4,153	1,082	323	7	263	10	117	36	17	8	4	1	10	1,573	286	232	2,410	589	442	2,831	638	257	3,644	920	194	3,177	1,342	29
May 7 -	15,865	4,116	815	228	20	332	90	142	50	23	5	2	–	10	1,555	277	248	2,446	583	421	2,627	563	235	3,543	964	220	3,149	1,356	77
June 4 -	16,248	4,164	1,218	305	14	328	12	66	30	5	7	2	–	11	1,495	277	258	2,454	578	437	2,685	563	278	3,577	948	266	3,086	1,444	68
July 2 -	16,668	4,362	1,569	377	11	310	4	66	39	10	5	2	–	11	1,462	276	266	2,389	594	467	2,608	546	291	3,550	938	314	3,259	1,583	83
August 6 -	16,254	4,303	761	217	17	278	8	201	35	10	7	3	–	24	1,524	271	275	2,455	599	426	2,745	580	345	3,721	1028	265	3,180	1,558	24
September 3 -	16,287	4,317	944	286	10	317	14	109	31	5	11	3	–	13	1,500	267	254	2,451	566	471	2,745	579	377	3,674	988	232	3,148	1,575	34
October 1 -	16,374	4,202	1,435	414	11	281	10	37	19	6	9	2	1	12	1,477	262	269	2,387	553	481	2,494	528	386	3,539	931	291	3,240	1,475	26
November 5 -	16,449	3,976	739	199	9	292	7	203	43	14	6	2	1	12	1,494	267	290	2,431	552	505	2,570	554	325	3,862	980	263	3,405	1,367	33
December 3 -	16,189	3,829	905	219	7	345	10	74	21	8	4	20	2	13	1,516	273	287	2,443	547	494	2,574	542	347	3,815	942	249	3,083	1,269	9
1879.																													
January 7 -	15,335	3,412	837	166	12	298	6	94	39	4	4	2	1	15	1,473	271	277	2,452	542	471	2,515	529	316	3,685	856	197	2,676	998	11
February 4 -	15,189	3,442	787	219	13	338	18	102	32	10	6	1	1	19	1,476	262	277	2,444	532	444	2,502	517	277	3,474	741	200	2,797	1,114	28
March 4 -	15,415	3,412	862	203	4	326	20	99	27	17	2	1	1	33	1,512	264	275	2,505	524	414	2,411	502	254	3,456	742	162	3,063	1,127	21

Appendix No. 7.

Return of the Actual Staff of the under-mentioned Prisons on 31st March 1878.

Name of Prison.	Governors and Deputy Governors.		Chaplains, Assistant Chaplains, and Prison Ministers.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Clerks, Schoolmasters, and Schoolmistresses.		Matrons.	Warders.		Other Subordinate Officers.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aylesbury	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	9	1	6	—	19	2
Bedford	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	11	2	2	—	17	3
Birmingham	1	—	2	1	4	1	2	23	5	13	—	44	8
Bodmin	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	3	3	—	17	4
Bristol	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	13	3	2	—	20	5
Cambridge	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—
Canterbury	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	8	—	3	—	15	—
Cardiff	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	13	4	2	—	19	5
Carlisle	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	10	3	—	—	14	4
Carmarthen	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	8	2
Carnarvon	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	6	1
Chelmsford	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	14	2	7	—	26	3
Chester	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	2	2	—	16	3
Clerkenwell	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	12	4	20	7	36	12
Coldbath Fields	2	—	2	1	6	—	—	133	—	6	—	150	—
Derby	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	27	3	4	—	37	5
Devizes	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	2	3	—	14	3
Dorchester	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	12	1	19	2
Durham	2	—	2	1	2	1	1	26	5	2	—	35	7
Exeter	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	10	3	7	—	22	5
Gloucester	2	—	1	1	3	1	1	12	3	7	—	26	5
Hereford	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	8	2	1	—	14	3
Holloway	1	—	1	1	3	1	1	29	3	4	—	39	5
Hull	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	21	3	—	—	27	5
Huntingdon	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	6	2
Ipswich (late borough)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	5	2
Ipswich (late county)	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	12	4
Kendal	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Kirkdale	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	18	6	6	—	31	7
Knutsford	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	9	3	7	—	24	5
Lancaster	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	9	6	—	—	13	8
Leeds	1	—	2	1	4	1	1	17	6	12	—	37	8
Leicester, South	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	8	2	5	—	19	3
Leicester, North	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	2	1	—	11	3
Lewes	1	—	1	1	3	1	1	16	3	3	—	25	5
Lincoln	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	6	—	19	3
Liverpool	2	—	2	2	7	3	1	33	19	8	4	54	27
Maidstone	2	—	1	1	3	1	1	30	7	9	—	46	9
Manchester	2	—	2	1	5	1	1	19	12	26	8	55	22
Morpeth	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	2	3	—	15	3
Newcastle-on Tyne	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	9	3	3	1	20	6
Newgate	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	2	17	2	25	5
Northallerton	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	—	13	3
Northampton (Upper)	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	1	1	—	11	2
Northampton (Lower)	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	4	1	5	—	15	2
Norwich	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	9	1	2	—	15	2
Nottingham	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	8	2	1	—	13	3
Oxford	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2
Petworth	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	1	2	—	13	2
Plymouth	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	7	2
Preston	1	—	2	1	4	—	1	19	5	3	—	30	6
Reading	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	1	4	—	19	2
Ruthin	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	8	1
St. Albans	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	10	1
Shepton Mallet	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	14	2	22	3
Shrewsbury	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	10	1	3	2	19	4
Southwell	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	1	3	—	14	2
Spalding	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	7	2
Stafford	2	—	3	1	3	1	1	30	8	13	—	52	10
Strangeways, Manchester	1	—	2	1	5	1	1	35	12	6	—	50	14
Swansea	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	3	—	18	5
Taunton	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	16	1	23	3
Usk	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	9	3	2	—	16	4

RETURN of the ACTUAL STAFF of PRISONS—*cont.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Governors and Deputy Governors.		Chaplains, Assistant Chaplains, and Prison Ministers.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Clerks, Schoolmasters, and Schoolmistresses		Matrons.	Warders.		Other Subordinate Officers.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wakefield	2	—	3	1	11	1	1	104	37	6	1	127	40
Wandsworth	1	—	2	1	6	2	1	28	12	11	1	49	16
Warwick	2	—	1	1	3	1	1	19	2	5	—	31	4
Westminster	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	9	17	—	38	13	57
Winchester	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	18	3	10	—	34	4
Worcester	2	—	2	1	3	—	1	21	4	2	—	31	5
York	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	7	2	5	—	18	3
CLOSED PRISONS.													
Appleby	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	1
Barnstaple	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	2
Bath	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	—	11	3
Beaumaris	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Berwick-on-Tweed	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	2
Beverley	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	11	2
Brecon	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	6	2
Bristol Bridewell	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	8	3
Buckingham	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Bury St. Edmunds	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	10	1
Cambridge (late boro.)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	6	2
Cardigan	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	6	1
Devonport	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	6	2
Dolgelly	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	6	1
Dover	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	9	2
Ely	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Falkingham	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	5	2
Grantham	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Haverfordwest	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	7	2
Hereford (late city)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Hertford	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	9	1	—	—	13	2
Ilford	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	8	2
Lincoln (late county)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	8	1
Lincoln (late city)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	5	2
Mold	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	8	2
Montgomery	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	6	1
Newington	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	12	3	3	1	20	5
Norwich (late city)	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	5	2	1	—	10	3
Nottingham (late county)	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	8	2
Oakham	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Oxford (late city)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	6	1
Peterborough	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	5	1
Poole	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Portsmouth	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	7	2
Presteign	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Ripon	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	5	1
Sandwich	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Scarborough	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	6	4
Southampton	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	10	2
Stamford	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Tiverton	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
Wisbeach	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Wymondham	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3
Total	144	2	133	114	156	30	109	1,135	278	365	74	2,047	493

RETURN of the ACTUAL STAFF of the under-mentioned Prisons on 31st March 1879.

NAME OF PRISON.	Governors and Deputy Governors.		Chaplains, Assistant Chaplains, and Prison Ministers.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Clerks, Schoolmasters, and Schoolmistresses.		Matrons.	Warders.		Other Subordinate Officers.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Aylesbury	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	10	1	4	—	18	3
Bedford	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	2	2	—	16	3
Birmingham	1	—	2	1	4	1	1	22	6	11	—	41	8
Bodmin	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	3	4	—	15	4
Bristol	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	12	3	2	—	19	4
Cambridge	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	14	—
Canterbury	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	—	4	—	14	—
Cardiff	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	4	6	—	18	5
Carlisle	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	2	3	—	13	3
Carmarthen	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	9	2
Carnarvon	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	7	1
Chelmsford	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	11	2	5	—	21	3
Chester	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	8	3	3	—	16	3
Clerkenwell	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	10	4	22	6	38	11
Coldbath Fields	2	—	1	2	6	—	—	123	—	6	—	140	—
Derby	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	17	3	12	—	35	5
Devizes	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	7	1	4	—	16	2
Dorchester	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	9	1	2	—	16	2
Durham	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	26	5	2	1	36	8
Exeter	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	12	3	3	—	20	5
Gloucester	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	16	2	3	—	25	3
Hereford	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	2	3	—	14	2
Holloway	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	28	1	2	—	36	2
Hull	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	16	2	4	—	26	4
Huntingdon	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	11	2
Ipswich	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	8	2	3	—	16	3
Kendal	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	1
Kirkdale	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	18	8	7	—	32	9
Knutsford	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	9	4	7	—	24	6
Lancaster	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	5	—	—	14	6
Leeds	1	—	2	1	3	1	1	24	4	3	—	34	6
Leicester, South	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	2	3	—	17	3
Leicester, North	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	11	—
Lewes	1	—	2	1	3	1	1	12	3	7	—	26	5
Lincoln	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	5	—	19	3
Liverpool	2	—	2	2	7	2	1	33	16	7	3	53	22
Maidstone	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	30	4	9	—	44	6
Manchester	2	—	2	1	5	1	1	8	5	35	12	53	19
Morpeth	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	7	1	3	—	14	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	—	2	1	3	—	1	8	2	4	1	20	4
Newgate	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	13	2	3	1	20	4
Northallerton	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	—	16	3
Northampton, Upper	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	11	1
Northampton, Lower	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	1	7	—	16	1
Norwich	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	9	2	—	—	13	4
Nottingham	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	7	2	1	—	13	3
Oxford	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	6	1	12	2
Petworth	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Plymouth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	8	2
Portsmouth New Prison	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	8	—	2	2	13	3
Preston	1	—	2	1	4	1	1	19	5	3	—	30	7
Reading	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	10	1	6	—	21	2
Ruthin	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	8	1
St. Albans	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	—	1	1	11	2
Shepton Mallet	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	15	3	4	—	24	4
Shrewsbury	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	9	—	2	—	17	2
Southwell	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	7	—	4	—	17	—
Spalding	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	9	2
Stafford	2	—	3	1	4	1	1	24	5	18	3	52	10
Strangeways, Manchester	1	—	2	1	5	1	1	37	14	8	—	54	16
Swansea	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	10	3	3	—	17	4
Taunton	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	13	1	3	—	22	2
Usk	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	8	2	2	—	14	3
Wakefield	2	—	3	1	14	1	2	111	32	5	1	136	36
Wandsworth	1	—	3	1	6	1	1	35	13	10	1	56	16
Warwick	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	14	1	8	3	28	4
Westminster	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	8	18	—	33	12	53
Winchester	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	19	2	11	—	34	2
Worcester	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	14	4	9	—	30	5
York	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	12	2	—	—	18	3
Total	87	1	90	73	145	21	60	1,029	226	327	69	1,751	377
Diminution as compared with previous year	57	1	43	41	11	9	49	106	52	38	5	296	118

APPENDIX No. 8.

RETURN showing the number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS (under sixteen years of age) who were under detention in certain Prisons, at the close of each year ending the 29th day of September from 1871 to 1878 inclusive.

NAME OF PRISON.	Number of Juveniles under detention.															
	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Newgate - - -	1	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Holloway - - -	3	1	6	—	10	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Clerkenwell* - -	22	5	26	8	29	9	31	10	23	6	28	7	31	5	no record.	
Horsemonger Lane† -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth - -	15	5	14	9	20	5	18	2	10	4	10	—	13	4	11	5
Maidstone - - -	3	21	14	2	16	6	9	3	6	—	6	—	10	1	5	—
Ilford - - - - -	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Springfield - - -	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	2	2	3	1	5	—
Coldbath Fields - -	71	—	65	—	64	—	72	—	63	—	44	—	40	—	33	—
Tothill Fields, Westminster.	—	5	—	8	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	8	—	5	—	6

* The numbers stated are, in this instance, of offenders under 17 years of age, no record having been kept of those under 16 only.

† There is no record of the number of juvenile offenders detained in this prison (which is now closed), but the governor of Wandsworth Prison reports that all *convicted* juveniles in the county of Surrey were sent to Wandsworth.

APPENDIX No. 9.

RETURN of PRISONERS of each of the following periods of Age remaining in the under-mentioned Prisons on the 31st March 1879.

Name of Prison.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aylesbury	—	—	—	—	31	2	80	1	24	3	7	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	148	6
Bedford	—	—	3	—	13	2	53	2	22	3	18	2	5	—	1	1	—	—	115	10
Birmingham	—	—	23	7	132	23	141	34	81	27	36	13	25	5	8	1	—	—	446	110
Bodmin	—	—	1	1	24	3	50	3	13	3	9	7	6	—	3	1	1	—	107	18
Bristol	—	—	6	1	22	5	50	9	24	13	14	7	6	4	4	—	—	—	126	39
Cambridge	—	—	1	—	12	—	26	—	18	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	68	—
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	24	—	58	—	16	—	9	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	113	—
Cardiff	—	—	1	1	18	9	61	11	27	10	20	2	8	5	6	2	13	—	154	40
Carlisle	2	—	4	1	16	4	35	5	22	7	17	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	99	27
Carmarthen	—	—	—	1	3	2	26	1	10	—	10	1	7	1	—	1	—	—	56	7
Carnarvon	1	—	—	—	6	1	18	4	7	1	7	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	42	9
Chelmsford	—	—	7	—	38	4	78	5	42	4	20	5	12	1	4	—	—	—	201	19
Chester	—	—	—	—	14	3	50	12	28	8	14	10	8	3	3	—	—	—	117	36
Clerkenwell	1	—	13	—	61	14	86	36	63	24	44	12	16	6	8	1	1	—	293	93
Coldbath Fields	—	—	21	—	487	—	717	—	322	—	157	—	85	—	39	—	—	—	1828	—
Derby	1	—	5	—	47	2	110	7	70	5	20	3	13	6	5	1	10	—	281	24
Devizes	2	—	2	2	15	2	62	4	33	2	10	5	5	—	7	—	—	—	136	15
Dorchester	—	—	3	—	11	—	45	1	13	—	5	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	86	1
Durham	—	—	9	3	70	20	149	31	106	30	47	15	21	3	7	2	11	—	420	104
Exeter	—	—	6	1	47	4	91	9	27	11	18	7	10	—	8	4	—	—	207	36
Gloucester	—	—	6	—	30	10	48	8	26	8	16	6	11	2	4	—	6	—	147	34
Hereford	1	—	1	—	22	2	34	4	14	1	14	4	5	—	5	2	—	—	96	13
Holloway	—	—	3	—	49	—	89	—	46	—	31	—	10	—	3	—	40	3	271	3
Hull	—	—	3	5	43	16	79	24	60	19	28	8	16	4	5	—	6	—	240	76
Huntingdon	—	—	—	—	18	1	44	3	9	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	77	8
Ipswich	—	—	5	—	12	6	33	2	16	2	4	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	75	11
Kendal	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	13	1
Kirkdale	3	—	12	5	59	25	198	45	88	37	55	17	19	10	11	4	—	—	445	143
Knutsford	—	—	3	—	46	17	71	19	75	15	27	8	13	3	5	2	—	—	240	64
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	14	4	38	5	19	16	15	8	13	—	4	—	—	—	103	33
Leeds	—	—	17	4	91	23	190	63	82	35	44	17	26	4	9	1	2	—	461	147
Leicester, North and South	1	—	4	—	32	7	153	5	40	5	18	6	16	1	3	—	4	—	271	24
Lewes	—	1	8	2	38	10	85	7	49	12	22	4	8	3	2	—	—	—	212	39
Lincoln	1	—	6	1	50	4	50	8	31	6	13	2	18	4	2	—	—	—	171	25
Liverpool	—	—	3	1	118	44	258	124	98	91	56	39	29	18	10	4	13	2	585	323
Maidstone	—	—	6	—	72	16	122	21	54	12	36	6	13	2	5	2	—	—	308	59
Manchester	—	—	16	1	122	44	206	110	96	74	36	21	29	16	9	6	9	1	523	273
Morpeth	1	—	1	—	8	7	28	11	14	4	10	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	64	32
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	2	—	40	6	77	26	47	19	18	7	3	4	3	1	4	—	194	63
Newgate	—	—	—	—	19	1	21	6	22	4	11	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	76	12
Northallerton	—	—	1	—	10	7	34	7	34	4	13	1	11	2	2	—	—	—	105	21
Northampton, Upper	—	—	—	1	12	—	19	1	8	—	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	54	3
Northampton, Lower	—	—	1	—	14	4	35	6	16	3	6	—	9	1	3	1	—	—	84	15
Norwich	—	—	6	—	30	2	50	6	30	5	17	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	145	13
Nottingham	—	—	1	—	20	4	41	13	30	11	13	2	8	—	2	1	9	—	124	31
Oxford	—	—	1	—	17	1	33	1	13	3	12	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	85	5
Plymouth	—	—	6	—	10	5	14	6	7	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	47	12
Portsmouth(Kingston)	—	—	2	—	15	5	33	7	25	5	11	4	6	1	1	3	—	—	93	25
Preston	1	—	14	1	66	13	137	22	50	9	21	9	27	5	4	—	—	—	320	59
Reading	—	—	1	1	23	2	69	3	20	3	8	2	4	2	1	1	—	—	126	14
Ruthin	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	16	—	7	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	52	1
St. Albans	—	—	3	1	13	2	22	1	11	2	7	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	59	7
Shepton Mallet	—	—	6	1	29	4	44	2	20	2	11	7	13	1	6	2	—	—	129	19
Shrewsbury	—	—	3	—	24	3	44	8	30	7	23	3	12	—	6	2	—	—	142	23
Southwell	—	—	—	—	25	—	36	—	27	—	17	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	119	—
Spalding	—	—	2	—	6	1	15	—	11	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	—	—	43	9
Stafford	1	—	13	1	140	20	210	24	100	16	46	13	23	3	8	4	—	—	541	81
Strangeways, Manchester	3	—	12	2	109	37	270	96	162	64	64	33	48	13	14	3	—	—	682	248
Swansea	—	—	1	—	12	10	32	16	22	8	14	4	6	1	2	2	—	—	89	41
Taunton	—	—	3	—	33	3	118	3	20	1	5	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	183	9
Usk	—	—	2	—	17	9	35	13	30	5	9	5	5	1	2	1	—	—	100	34
Wakefield	—	—	10	1	138	17	362	59	207	40	112	18	48	8	19	3	—	—	896	146
Wandsworth	—	—	13	3	183	22	299	52	161	53	79	20	29	10	18	8	29	1	811	169
Warwick	—	—	4	—	75	6	94	10	42	5	26	2	14	1	4	—	2	—	261	24
Westminster	—	—	—	1	—	61	—	108	—	123	—	101	—	61	—	17	—	—	—	472
Winchester	3	—	3	1	37	8	155	15	54	4	39	4	11	—	9	2	6	1	317	35
Worcester	—	—	7	1	59	5	80	11	44	6	32	5	14	1	2	—	—	—	238	29
York	—	—	2	—	9	—	28	4	36	10	12	3	6	3	5	1	64	3	162	34
Total	22	1	318	52	3104	594	6140	1160	3083	907	1574	500	818	229	331	92	232	11	15622	3546

Appendix No. 10.

Return showing the Expenditure under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

Heads of Service.	England and Wales. Total Expenses.	England and Wales. Existing Prisons.	England and Wales. Closed Prisons.	Aylesbury.	Bedford.	Birmingham.	Bodmin.	Bristol.	Cambridge.	Canterbury.	Cardiff.
Daily Average - -	- - -	M. 15,887; F. 3,931.	—	M. 165; F. 10.	M. 134; F. 13.	M. 407; F. 87.	M. 99 F. 19.	M. 131; F. 35.	M. 92.	M. 128.	M. 143; F. 37.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers including uniforms, &c. - -	218,176 6 5	210,279 4 0	7,897 2 5	1,921 13 10	2,229 8 5	4,597 14 2	1,701 14 10	2,375 0 4	1,281 15 9	1,319 12 2	2,391 6 8
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of prisoners - -	84,112 4 5	82,717 2 6	1,395 1 11	726 3 4	666 3 2	1,968 5 11	498 5 9	670 0 9	527 3 2	531 8 9	573 19 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	1,149 14 7	1,134 12 8	15 1 11	4 0 10	2 8 8	8 12 8	7 9 5	6 1 0	15 14 4	1 0 3	3 14 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	5,419 18 2	5,317 16 5	102 1 9	57 9 4	52 12 6	201 0 9	35 18 11	66 7 2	23 19 6	21 11 8	58 0 6
Clothing of prisoners - - -	19,731 3 7	19,691 13 0	39 10 7	233 6 9	190 2 5	227 3 9	205 12 6	32 10 5	29 14 7	175 11 1	132 14 10
Fuel, light, and water - - -	27,598 0 8	26,797 19 11	800 0 9	333 10 2	191 18 8	471 8 7	261 6 11	246 11 11	150 11 9	94 9 5	311 7 2
Total expenses of maintenance -	138,011 1 5	135,659 4 6	2,351 16 11	1,354 10 5	1,103 5 5	2,876 11 8	1,008 13 6	1,021 11 3	747 3 4	824 1 2	1,079 16 2
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners - - -	4,843 4 4	4,836 3 10	7 0 6	26 8 4	40 2 4	77 8 6	154 15 8	3 18 5	0 4 9	65 0 10	85 18 1
Furniture, fittings, &c. - -	2,074 15 1	2,059 3 2	15 11 11	23 2 2	10 18 1	26 3 0	8 4 1	9 3 0	24 3 5	7 18 9	0 16 7
Gratuities on discharge - -	4,848 6 9	4,832 11 4	15 15 5	49 15 2	42 5 9	114 15 1	42 17 8	28 17 11	24 16 0	18 14 5	46 13 2
Ordinary repairs of buildings -	7,721 7 8	7,638 14 1	82 13 7	33 16 6	54 9 7	153 19 3	93 9 4	32 3 1	45 18 10	109 16 7	59 12 8
Rent - - - - -	143 0 7	143 0 7	—	1 1 9	—	3 4 2	3 16 10	—	5 6 4	—	4 12 3
Incidental expenses - -	7,447 5 11	6,936 12 7	510 13 4	101 10 1	24 18 5	131 4 11	116 2 8	74 15 6	55 0 5	51 15 1	27 7 1
Carriage of provisions and stores -	1,292 4 6	1,178 6 0	113 18 6	7 7 4	12 8 7	56 19 10	12 9 11	16 15 3	14 14 2	18 6 10	11 10 7
Total of other expenses -	28,370 4 10	27,624 11 7	745 13 3	243 1 4	185 2 9	563 14 9	431 16 2	165 13 2	170 3 11	271 12 6	236 10 5
Gross total expenses - - -	384,557 12 8	373,563 0 1	10,994 12 7	3,519 5 7	3,517 16 7	8,038 0 7	3,142 4 6	3,562 4 9	2,199 3 0	2,415 5 10	3,707 13 3

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CARLISLE.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	CHELMSFORD.	CHESTER.	CLERKENWELL.	COLDBATH FIELDS.	DERBY.	DEVIZES.	DORCHESTER.	DURHAM.
Daily Average - -	M. 107; F. 35.	M. 48; F. 7.	M. 42; F. 11.	M. 207; F. 17.	M. 139; F. 37.	M. 289; F. 86.	M. 1,830.	M. 284; F. 34.	M. 150; F. 13.	M. 87; F. 10.	M. 455; F. 125.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c. - -	1,560 16 0	831 0 11	629 3 4	2,694 6 7	2,196 4 9	4,728 5 11	14,392 16 0	3,853 0 2	1,835 11 3	1,771 17 8	3,917 14 6
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of prisoners - -	660 16 10	206 6 3	301 2 6	1,044 2 1	742 18 10	1,606 1 3	8,208 14 3	1,713 8 6	701 4 11	542 2 9	2,387 18 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	10 0 1	0 6 4	0 8 4	94 18 1	1 1 8	9 10 2	47 3 5	0 12 6	11 19 11	1 7 0	22 0 1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	49 12 11	8 3 7	10 7 3	36 13 1	36 0 10	155 3 7	494 1 3	134 14 5	45 0 2	65 18 8	129 10 9
Clothing of prisoners - - -	147 4 8	24 4 6	45 14 11	221 18 3	108 18 4	322 17 10	3,223 19 5	604 2 3	294 15 10	216 2 2	1,497 9 6
Fuel, light, and water - - -	17 18 0	84 6 11	74 13 4	414 10 6	226 6 4	637 12 3	2,285 18 0	789 12 7	253 18 0	222 11 5	836 5 10
Total expenses of maintenance -	885 12 6	323 7 7	432 6 4	1,812 2 0	1,115 6 0	2,731 5 1	14,259 16 4	3,242 10 3	1,306 18 10	1,048 2 0	4,873 4 6
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners - - -	77 9 6	5 15 9	0 4 9	2 3 9	12 14 9	172 6 4	572 5 5	168 9 5	166 3 5	79 12 1	68 18 3
Furniture, fittings, &c. - - -	17 18 0	9 1 11	2 7 11	14 13 3	11 4 10	59 5 3	159 0 4	121 18 4	35 13 6	44 4 5	26 7 1
Gratuities on discharge - -	9 12 10	10 8 2	18 1 7	94 18 1	37 11 3	37 11 2	774 4 7	53 15 10	60 17 11	29 4 9	90 11 5
Ordinary repairs of buildings -	30 0 0	24 4 6	35 11 4	62 9 3	42 9 6	150 18 2	348 12 10	142 17 5	210 17 9	80 8 6	93 2 1
Rent - - - - - -	—	0 17 6	—	6 19 8	—	7 0 0	1 15 0	0 13 0	2 0 4	—	—
Incidental expenses - - -	88 3 1	113 5 10	18 10 1	53 12 2	77 0 2	292 16 3	152 10 1	179 1 4	116 7 6	90 6 5	65 5 10
Carriage of provisions and stores -	11 10 2	31 0 7	12 7 5	8 11 9	8 11 7	5 19 10	2 5 11	16 3 4	17 5 3	10 4 5	18 11 11
Total of other expenses -	234 13 7	194 13 9	87 3 1	243 7 11	189 12 1	725 17 0	2,010 14 2	682 18 8	609 5 8	334 0 7	362 16 7
Gross total expenses - - -	2,681 2 1	1,349 2 3	1,148 12 9	4,743 16 6	3,501 2 10	8,185 8 0	30,663 6 6	7,778 9 1	3,751 15 9	3,154 0 3	9,153 15 7

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXETER.	GLOUCESTER.	HEREFORD.	HOLLOWAY.	HULL.	HUNTINGDON.	IPSWICH.	KENDAL.	KIRKDALE.	KNUTSFORD.	LANCASTER.
Daily Average	M. 198; F. 33.	M. 185; F. 36.	M. 89; F. 10.	M. 295; F. 10.	M. 303; F. 91.	M. 72; F. 8.	M. 93; F. 9.	M. 21; F. 4.	M. 411; F. 131.	M. 248; F. 76.	M. 130; F. 54.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.	2,312 7 3	2,503 3 9	1,507 3 1	5,158 13 1	3,447 9 9	1,031 17 11	1,632 11 10	455 19 7	4,088 1 9	3,022 7 11	2,408 16 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of prisoners	948 17 4	918 10 0	443 8 6	1,584 3 1	1,644 5 2	383 5 0	390 1 9	133 14 8	1,709 17 10	1,572 10 2	786 6 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	14 16 0	8 4 8	12 9 6	21 6 9	0 6 3	1 14 9	0 11 2	0 1 0	41 16 7	1 1 1	16 5 2
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	65 19 9	93 14 6	67 12 6	64 4 4	61 16 8	31 11 8	51 9 2	8 1 3	81 10 7	68 16 2	36 8 3
Clothing of prisoners	279 16 4	299 18 2	72 8 1	167 2 2	425 15 6	97 9 7	126 2 4	14 8 10	201 9 7	265 2 11	69 18 11
Fuel, light, and water	460 5 11	343 0 0	187 1 11	569 18 1	488 2 7	113 2 8	170 1 6	70 19 11	373 16 4	397 9 7	237 13 7
Total expenses of maintenance	1,769 15 4	1,663 7 4	783 0 6	2,406 14 5	2,620 6 2	627 3 8	738 5 11	227 5 8	2,408 10 11	2,304 19 11	1,146 12 9
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners	68 13 6	23 11 5	35 12 4	30 0 5	56 10 3	79 0 5	12 4 7	18 18 1	287 11 2	22 12 9	37 18 1
Furniture, fittings, &c.	34 16 0	17 1 0	10 18 10	5 0 3	31 5 11	41 11 6	29 6 7	13 11 1	45 4 3	25 5 2	17 1 9
Gratuities on discharge	49 4 1	53 6 11	11 1 6	109 9 10	71 3 5	19 17 0	22 9 2	3 2 9	31 8 6	68 11 4	26 11 5
Ordinary repairs of buildings	119 9 8	114 18 0	95 7 0	40 11 3	128 0 7	123 17 3	74 7 6	24 3 10	58 11 10	175 2 0	35 3 1
Rent	4 2 1	2 6 8	2 18 4	0 17 10	—	1 1 9	—	—	—	5 1 2	2 6 8
Incidental expenses	169 11 5	108 4 0	62 0 8	103 8 1	114 3 1	60 10 2	95 3 4	26 6 9	152 0 10	122 17 9	48 10 3
Carriage of provisions and stores	14 12 5	8 2 10	5 0 4	3 15 11	23 8 1	15 8 1	18 8 2	11 17 8	18 19 7	8 13 1	15 11 8
Total of other expenses	460 9 2	327 10 10	222 19 0	293 3 7	424 11 4	341 6 2	251 19 4	98 0 2	593 16 2	428 3 3	183 2 11
Gross total expenses	4,542 11 9	4,494 1 11	2,513 2 7	7,858 11 1	6,492 7 3	2,000 7 9	2,622 17 1	781 5 5	7,090 8 10	5,755 11 1	3,738 12 1

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	LEEDS.	LEICESTER, N. and S.	LEWES.	LINCOLN.	LIVERPOOL.	MAIDSTONE.	MANCHESTER.	MORPETH.	NEWCASTLE.	NEWGATE.
Daily Average - -	M.380; F.133.	M.266; F.17.	M.233; F.42.	M. 156; F.24.	M. 568; F. 418.	M. 334; F. 67.	M. 499; F. 283.	M. 57; F. 27.	M. 194; F. 70.	M. 69; F. 8.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c. - -	4,183 19 3	2,944 7 5	2,851 17 11	2,280 16 5	7,404 12 3	4,716 18 2	7,264 5 0	1,679 18 9	2,807 14 1	3,434 2 7
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.										
Victualling of prisoners - -	2,071 15 3	1,272 2 5	1,424 17 11	643 9 7	3,835 8 5	1,844 8 8	3,123 0 11	396 15 2	1,016 7 2	355 1 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	12 17 10	10 2 5	1 12 8	53 4 1	65 11 9	6 12 1	22 6 8	1 3 10	9 5 6	1 18 10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	74 19 4	101 2 11	53 13 0	54 16 7	141 6 11	165 6 3	314 18 11	40 4 0	52 6 10	42 19 5
Clothing of prisoners - - -	586 10 6	807 17 3	186 16 2	66 19 9	675 19 8	426 1 5	388 3 10	33 2 7	110 19 5	38 15 0
Fuel, light, and water - - -	600 4 4	570 1 6	492 1 1	384 12 5	673 10 4	538 1 5	811 10 4	174 9 1	334 9 2	338 6 7
Total expenses of maintenance -	3,346 7 3	2,761 6 6	2,159 0 10	1,203 2 5	5,391 17 1	2,980 9 10	4,660 0 8	645 14 8	1,523 8 1	777 1 8
OTHER EXPENSES.										
Bedding of prisoners - - -	1 5 3	313 0 0	104 17 9	140 4 9	120 2 5	76 19 0	59 4 2	0 4 9	104 0 0	39 1 5
Furniture, fittings, &c. - - -	25 3 6	72 9 8	53 1 4	27 19 1	30 5 4	46 0 4	117 2 3	4 1 6	2 0 3	3 2 4
Gratuities on discharge - - -	76 16 1	90 3 1	98 7 0	22 7 1	206 19 5	131 4 6	118 6 0	30 4 1	32 16 11	—
Ordinary repairs of buildings -	250 19 9	292 7 8	187 5 5	43 19 5	135 0 9	117 10 0	225 14 0	42 16 5	20 7 2	77 8 9
Rent - - - - - -	—	0 14 0	7 2 0	—	18 8 6	1 11 5	6 10 10	2 3 6	—	3 10 0
Incidental expenses - - -	172 0 5	259 19 6	124 1 0	64 6 10	113 5 5	105 8 4	287 12 8	46 9 8	32 13 9	144 9 2
Carriage of provisions and stores -	27 18 2	35 2 2	6 3 7	12 19 4	20 11 3	5 2 11	11 11 8	8 17 11	9 12 2	1 12 5
Total of other expenses - -	554 3 2	1,063 16 1	580 18 1	311 16 6	644 13 1	483 16 6	826 1 7	134 17 10	201 10 3	269 4 1
Gross total expenses -	8,084 9 8	6,769 10 0	5,591 16 10	3,795 15 4	13,441 2 5	8,181 4 6	12,750 7 3	2,460 11 3	4,532 12 5	4,480 8 4

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	NORTHALLERTON.	NORTHAMPTON (u.)	NORTHAMPTON (l.)	NORWICH.	NOTTINGHAM.	OXFORD.	PETWORTH.	PLYMOUTH.	PORTSMOUTH.	PRESTON.
Daily Average	M. 129; F. 32.	M. 65; F. 4.	M. 90; F. 13.	M. 159; F. 13.	M. 113; F. 31.	M. 88; F. 7.	M. 78; F. 8.	M. 34; F. 14.	M. 92; F. 21.	M. 349; F. 73.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.	1,803 18 0	1,027 0 7	1,543 2 3	1,969 5 11	1,493 13 3	1,575 2 6	858 3 3	774 13 8	1,254 6 4	3,826 5 8
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.										
Victualling of prisoners	712 16 3	291 11 1	429 1 6	803 5 3	509 17 4	459 9 1	167 9 1	165 19 8	164 3 10	1,604 12 9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1 5 9	13 8 2	25 4 9	17 13 5	2 3 10	—	—	0 5 6	27 12 11	63 7 5
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	29 7 6	18 8 11	20 5 4	64 9 9	51 10 8	23 10 4	7 18 2	10 17 1	18 19 7	135 17 2
Clothing of prisoners	113 19 2	79 16 8	39 13 10	348 4 11	278 18 1	156 17 0	17 8 5	241 7 3	30 15 2	263 0 0
Fuel, light, and water	268 3 3	75 17 11	174 15 2	220 1 3	219 13 3	186 7 11	54 10 1	78 16 1	146 6 11	440 16 3
Total expenses of maintenance	1,125 11 11	479 2 9	689 0 7	1,453 14 9	1,062 3 2	826 4 4	247 5 9	497 5 7	387 18 5	2,507 13 7
OTHER EXPENSES.										
Bedding of prisoners	30 4 0	47 9 7	0 4 9	27 17 5	0 4 9	25 6 6	0 4 9	43 10 9	2 0 9	50 11 11
Furniture, fittings, &c.	18 0 8	2 6 8	2 15 1	43 15 1	14 16 4	19 11 9	9 4 1	4 17 10	38 16 2	60 1 7
Gratuities on discharge	34 9 9	16 4 0	24 17 7	17 13 1	22 7 0	23 13 9	20 7 2	5 16 1	9 19 5	93 3 6
Ordinary repairs of buildings	60 3 3	55 8 6	82 7 6	65 7 11	43 9 3	72 11 1	11 11 9	19 2 2	143 3 6	32 18 2
Rent	0 14 2	—	2 18 4	—	1 6 3	3 15 0	0 10 1	—	2 7 10	1 5 0
Incidental expenses	32 18 4	31 0 4	53 11 9	95 10 3	86 3 1	40 16 10	22 18 10	29 3 6	123 16 10	104 1 11
Carriage of provisions and stores	8 5 0	23 17 6	13 5 1	24 1 9	13 1 9	5 0 11	1 14 9	6 8 6	153 16 7	27 10 9
Total of other expenses	184 15 2	176 6 7	180 0 1	274 5 6	181 8 5	190 15 10	66 11 5	108 18 10	474 1 1	378 12 10
Gross total expenses	3,114 5 1	1,682 9 11	2,412 2 11	3,697 6 2	2,737 4 10	2,592 2 8	1,172 0 5	1,380 18 1	2,116 5 10	6,712 12 1

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	READING.	RUTHIN.	ST. ALBANS.	SHEPTON MALLET.	SHREWSBURY.	SOUTHWELL.	SPALDING.	STAFFORD.	STRANGEWAYS.	SWANSEA.
Daily Average - -	M. 142; F. 12.	M. 56; F. 8.	M. 63; F. 6.	M. 124; F. 20.	M. 134; F. 19.	M. 116; F. 1.	M. 57; F. 9.	M. 609; F. 108.	M. 650; F. 233.	M. 98; F. 36.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c. - - -	2,052 10 4	698 13 8	1,080 7 1	2,314 12 7	1,783 0 9	1,591 14 4	926 8 8	5,383 6 0	6,965 3 6	2,241 14 7
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.										
Victualling of prisoners - - -	762 2 0	350 2 0	352 8 5	735 4 5	637 2 8	445 9 2	254 0 10	2,001 14 11	3,199 18 1	511 10 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	0 4 6	0 4 0	24 9 1	5 3 2	46 4 9	3 8 9	17 11 9	20 13 6	39 7 2	—
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	33 0 4	7 14 4	48 8 2	43 4 6	18 19 3	38 17 8	16 0 4	157 16 11	191 4 11	49 16 9
Clothing of prisoners - - -	221 14 2	3 6 10	59 14 5	270 9 4	182 12 5	74 5 9	36 18 6	552 5 1	699 19 8	50 2 7
Fuel, light, and water - - -	259 0 0	134 16 9	252 7 9	178 4 0	319 2 9	141 8 3	92 0 4	850 11 10	680 9 11	199 18 0
Total expenses of maintenance -	1,276 1 0	496 3 11	737 7 10	1,232 5 5	1,204 1 10	703 9 7	416 11 9	3,583 2 3	4,810 19 9	811 7 6
OTHER EXPENSES.										
Bedding of prisoners - - -	38 2 8	178 5 8	14 14 3	50 18 6	34 14 11	3 12 9	0 4 9	63 16 8	178 5 8	44 19 10
Furniture, fittings, &c. - - -	33 15 9	0 17 8	17 3 4	7 13 5	23 15 10	4 4 10	13 5 2	29 5 4	70 0 8	10 10 8
Gratuities on discharge -	59 16 8	10 11 9	19 3 7	79 9 2	27 4 3	21 0 11	8 17 4	204 9 3	104 11 1	34 18 4
Ordinary repairs of buildings - -	102 8 1	117 13 2	97 5 8	102 11 5	56 18 6	72 4 7	106 3 1	90 5 4	211 15 9	22 14 10
Rent - - - - -	5 1 6	0 6 3	1 18 1	1 14 10	—	—	0 12 7	7 1 6	—	—
Incidental expenses - - -	91 1 9	49 15 11	24 3 5	31 13 2	151 12 0	45 12 4	29 17 7	128 10 3	154 17 9	54 11 11
Carriage of provisions and stores -	24 8 10	10 4 8	50 19 11	10 9 3	9 5 7	12 7 6	16 12 2	17 3 1	16 2 8	19 2 7
Total of other expenses -	354 15 3	367 15 1	225 8 3	284 9 9	303 11 1	159 2 11	175 12 8	540 11 5	735 13 7	186 18 2
Gross total expenses - - -	3,683 6 7	1,562 12 8	2,043 3 2	3,831 7 9	3,290 13 8	2,454 6 10	1,518 13 1	9,506 19 8	12,511 16 10	3,240 0 3

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TAUNTON.	USK.	WAKEFIELD.	WANDSWORTH.	WARWICK.	WESTMINSTER.	WINCHESTER.	WORCESTER.	YORK.
Daily Average - - -	M. 156; F. 4.	M. 98; F. 30.	M. 1,015; F. 221.	M. 753; F. 175.	M. 253; F. 28.	F. 583.	M. 284; F. 40.	M. 237; F. 36.	M. 185; F. 26.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c. - - - - -	2,546 6 2	1,341 0 0	17,043 2 0	6,862 7 5	3,231 10 0	5,926 18 8	3,234 15 4	3,200 1 8	2,363 12 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.									
Victualling of prisoners - - -	782 9 2	550 0 9	5,578 17 3	2,959 18 3	1,124 10 6	2,429 8 8	1,473 7 4	1,319 19 7	1,165 18 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	5 6 3	1 1 0	136 16 9	59 16 6	4 8 10	47 1 1	3 8 5	15 4 11	1 2 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	43 2 3	36 15 10	316 16 4	178 13 6	53 10 5	159 9 8	91 17 10	68 6 0	27 11 1
Clothing of prisoners - - - -	244 3 7	61 12 11	546 16 8	682 5 3	184 5 10	202 6 9	202 6 9	475 8 11	95 15 1
Fuel, light, and water - - - -	393 9 10	170 18 9	1,298 18 7	1,371 10 4	425 15 6	704 10 7	529 12 9	317 3 10	378 16 0
Total expenses of maintenance -	1,468 11 1	820 9 3	7,878 5 7	5,252 3 10	1,792 11 1	3,542 16 9	2,300 13 1	2,196 3 3	1,669 3 0
OTHER EXPENSES.									
Bedding of prisoners - - - -	73 13 0	17 16 9	63 17 3	208 7 7	72 13 0	58 13 9	58 13 9	34 7 6	9 17 7
Furniture, fittings, &c. - - - -	41 6 5	11 7 11	43 1 4	13 11 4	33 14 2	79 19 11	48 9 5	35 1 8	54 1 3
Gratuities on discharge - - -	60 17 3	24 19 11	319 9 11	315 12 3	122 15 9	90 16 5	98 17 8	77 18 11	23 6 9
Ordinary repairs of buildings - - -	106 15 2	29 16 9	672 0 7	255 18 1	45 12 1	152 8 8	223 5 4	288 0 0	110 15 11
Rent - - - - - -	3 10 0	1 13 2	—	9 2 5	—	—	—	1 15 0	1 7 0
Incidental expenses - - - -	73 13 11	54 9 4	354 5 3	212 0 5	176 10 9	110 19 2	124 10 0	97 2 4	108 7 8
Carriage of provisions and stores - -	7 13 1	5 15 11	9 14 10	47 15 4	14 10 1	7 5 11	6 4 8	24 8 8	14 4 7
Total of other expenses - -	367 8 10	145 19 9	1,462 9 2	1,062 7 5	465 15 10	500 3 10	560 0 10	558 14 1	313 0 9
Gross total expenses - - - -	4,382 6 1	2,307 9 0	26,383 16 9	13,176 18 8	5,489 16 11	9,969 19 3	6,095 9 3	5,954 19 0	4,345 16 2

CLOSED PRISONS.—RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	APPLEBY.	BARNSTAPLE.	BATH.	BEAUMARIS.	BERWICK.	BEVERLEY.	BRECON.	BRISTOL (City Bridewell).	BUCKINGHAM.	BURY ST. EDMUNDS.	CAMBRIDGE (b).
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.	81 3 5	81 14 0	547 3 10	123 0 7	69 13 10	311 13 4	320 17 4	173 5 4	—	199 17 3	137 2 9
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of prisoners	9 3 7	4 17 4	193 1 4	8 0 0	3 11 1	40 6 2	83 18 11	27 19 9	—	23 2 2	13 0 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	—	—	6 5 7	—	0 12 2	—	—	0 1 9	—	0 2 9	0 10 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	0 12 8	0 10 0	13 19 4	0 9 2	0 12 7	2 2 0	5 14 3	0 13 0	—	1 4 0	0 17 1
Clothing of prisoners	—	—	12 19 6	—	1 7 7	0 4 0	2 4 0	—	—	—	—
Fuel, light, and water	11 0 2	7 6 10	152 18 3	13 14 8	14 5 10	24 10 5	23 0 10	7 18 7	—	11 6 7	11 12 0
Total expenses of maintenance	20 16 5	12 14 2	379 4 0	22 3 10	20 9 0	67 2 7	104 18 0	36 13 1	—	35 15 6	25 19 9
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners	—	—	0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture, fittings, &c.	—	—	0 11 7	—	—	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
Gratuities on discharge	0 7 0	1 7 5	1 1 5	—	—	1 15 6	0 19 10	—	—	—	0 3 0
Ordinary repairs of buildings	2 6 8	—	11 12 10	—	0 6 1 1	2 3 9	0 6 6	—	—	—	0 5 3
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses	20 16 5	1 14 10	9 10 11	6 13 0	2 16 9	48 9 4	7 11 5	5 4 5	—	8 13 3	16 10 6
Carriage of provisions and stores	—	—	6 15 4	—	—	1 17 2	1 16 8	5 3 1	—	—	—
Total of other expenses	23 10 1	3 2 3	30 6 1	6 13 0	3 3 8	54 8 9	10 14 5	10 7 6	—	8 13 3	16 18 9
Gross total expenses	125 9 11	97 10 5	956 13 11	151 17 5	93 6 9	433 4 8	446 9 9	220 5 11	—	244 6 0	180 1 3

CLOSED PRISONS.—RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CARDIGAN.	DEVONPORT.	DOLGELLY.	DOVER.	ELY.	FALKINGHAM.	GRANTHAM.	HAVERFORDWEST.	HEREFORD (city).	HERTFORD.	ILFORD.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.	114 19 2	94 2 5	106 6 9	156 1 5	113 11 4	108 1 2	74 11 10	323 6 3	78 12 6	241 14 11	151 2 1
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of prisoners	9 9 0	17 13 4	6 5 0	11 2 7	7 16 10	17 18 5	3 10 11	73 15 7	9 17 11	22 8 3	32 5 3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 6	1 13 6	—
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	0 2 4	1 17 6	—	—	0 5 2	—	0 3 6	4 6 5	0 9 4	—	4 2 7
Clothing of prisoners	0 5 4	—	—	—	—	0 3 0	—	2 19 1	—	—	—
Fuel, light, and water	11 3 6	8 17 4	9 4 2	9 16 11	2 1 6	1 18 3	6 15 3	19 9 8	4 1 3	7 19 0	19 2 9
Total expenses of maintenance	21 0 2	28 8 2	15 9 2	20 19 6	10 3 6	19 19 8	10 9 8	100 10 9	14 12 0	32 0 9	55 10 7
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture, fittings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 1	—	—	—
Gratuities on discharge	0 12 6	—	—	0 10 3	—	0 5 9	—	3 1 7	—	—	—
Ordinary repairs of buildings	—	0 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	10 17 6	—	—	1 12 0
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses	9 12 7	10 19 1	2 0 6	10 1 11	4 15 4	38 19 7	2 18 7	6 11 10	17 14 8	5 5 11	3 2 8
Carriage of provisions and stores	—	13 1 0	6 16 7	—	—	8 2 3	0 0 9	1 11 8	0 19 0	—	0 2 2
Total of other expenses	10 5 1	24 17 7	8 17 1	10 12 2	4 15 4	47 7 7	2 19 4	23 7 8	18 13 8	5 5 11	4 16 10
Gross total expenses	146 4 5	147 8 2	130 13 0	187 13 1	128 10 2	175 8 5	88 0 10	447 4 8	111 18 2	279 1 7	211 9 6

CLOSED PRISONS.—RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	IPSWICH (borough).	LINCOLN (county).	LINCOLN (city).	MOLD.	MONTGOMERY.	NEWINGTON.	NORWICH (city).	NOTTINGHAM (co.).	OAKHAM.	OXFORD (city).	PETERBOROUGH.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.	107 8 1	243 15 0	103 11 8	170 8 4	126 9 8	1,440 2 11	172 8 0	272 12 3	224 1 4	86 13 6	84 9 1
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of Prisoners'	36 16 0	9 13 10	16 1 7	36 17 1	2 8 5	335 11 5	14 4 1	6 6 0	19 9 4	13 10 2	8 1 9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	2 8 8	—	—	0 1 6	—	0 9 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	1 12 5	—	0 10 5	4 0 0	0 15 0	16 7 4	0 8 0	—	8 0 1	2 7 7	0 14 0
Clothing of prisoners	2 2 4	—	—	0 7 10	—	0 4 7	—	—	0 11 6	0 3 4	—
Fuel, light, and water	5 14 1	10 10 7	13 19 3	22 8 3	10 7 3	174 19 1	13 16 4	8 18 6	16 3 2	7 10 10	7 1 9
Total expenses of maintenance	46 4 10	20 4 5	30 11 3	63 13 2	13 10 8	529 11 1	28 8 5	15 4 6	44 5 7	23 11 11	16 7 0
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 6	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture, fittings, &c.	0 12 0	0 2 6	0 11 6	—	—	1 11 8	—	—	0 12 0	—	—
Gratuities on discharge	0 7 4	—	0 1 6	0 6 9	0 2 0	—	—	—	0 12 0	0 5 0	—
Ordinary repairs of buildings	1 5 7	5 12 6	—	—	0 12 0	19 12 8	—	1 5 0	5 2 9	0 5 6	1 15 0
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses	6 1 2	0 4 6	5 9 7	16 1 1	5 3 3	88 19 4	1 8 8	2 0 0	8 12 11	1 6 9	3 3 11
Carriage of provisions and stores	0 2 4	3 0 0	2 3 0	22 16 7	—	26 5 11	—	—	0 1 8	1 15 0	5 2 11
Total of other expenses	8 8 5	8 19 6	8 5 7	39 4 5	5 17 3	136 11 1	1 8 8	3 5 0	15 1 4	3 12 3	10 1 10
Gross total expenses	162 1 4	272 18 11	142 8 6	273 5 11	145 17 7	2,106 5 1	202 5 1	291 1 9	283 8 3	113 17 8	110 17 11

CLOSED PRISONS.—RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each Head of Service in the year ended 31st March 1879.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	POOLE.	PORTSMOUTH (b.)	PRESTEIGN.	RIPON.	SANDWICH.	SCARBOROUGH.	SOUTHAMPTON.	STAMFORD.	TIVERTON.	WISBEACH.	WYMONDHAM.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.	50 3 8	76 19 3	54 17 10	121 10 9	74 15 1	108 3 5	489 4 11	66 6 9	25 7 5	106 9 0	83 3 0
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.											
Victualling of prisoners	10 12 4	28 18 4	5 7 6	8 5 0	11 10 2	19 1 8	158 7 0	4 13 5	0 8 9	13 9 5	16 5 1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	2 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	3 8 0	3 5 8	—	2 3 10	0 11 3	3 7 4	11 12 1	1 3 9	0 12 2	0 9 10	2 12 1
Clothing of prisoners	—	—	0 19 6	0 4 11	—	—	12 13 10	0 2 1	—	—	1 18 2
Fuel, light, and water	6 16 0	7 0 11	5 12 3	11 5 11	4 4 11	10 16 8	47 6 5	5 17 9	3 9 5	17 10 10	10 6 10
Total expenses of maintenance	23 8 10	39 4 11	11 19 3	21 19 8	16 6 4	33 5 8	229 19 4	11 17 0	4 10 4	31 10 1	31 2 2
OTHER EXPENSES.											
Bedding of prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 5 0	—	—	—	—
Furniture, fittings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 6	9 12 1	—	—	—	0 5 0
Gratuities on discharge	—	—	0 2 6	—	0 13 0	0 17 10	1 2 6	—	0 0 6	—	1 0 3
Ordinary repairs of buildings	0 12 6	—	—	3 16 5	—	0 6 0	8 9 1	0 4 1	0 19 7	2 4 6	0 1 6
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses	2 2 0	0 7 0	27 0 6	10 3 1	5 6 11	15 19 3	54 7 10	2 12 7	0 5 0	10 6 11	3 7 7
Carriage of provisions and stores	2 5 0	—	—	1 1 0	—	—	1 11 4	0 1 1	—	—	1 7 0
Total of other expenses	4 19 6	0 7 0	27 3 0	15 0 6	5 19 11	17 8 7	81 7 10	2 17 9	1 5 1	12 11 5	6 1 4
Gross total expenses	78 12 0	116 11 2	94 0 1	158 10 11	97 1 4	158 17 8	800 12 1	81 1 6	31 2 10	150 10 6	120 6 6

Appendix No. 11.

13th November 1878.

Conveyance of Acquitted Prisoners to their Homes.

Governors are authorised to provide prisoners who have been brought from another county for trial at the assizes, and who are acquitted, with means of returning to their homes.

Appendix No. 12.

11th October 1878.

Time Table of Daily Duties in Local Prisons.

The annexed detailed time table of daily duties throughout the year, to be henceforth adopted in local prisons, is published for general information and guidance.

Some modification of these hours may be necessary to meet the particular circumstances of certain prisons, but as to this the Commissioners will give instructions in each case brought before them. Such instructions, with the date of the authority, are to be noted on the copy of the time table furnished to each prison.

Time Table of Daily Duties in Local Prisons.

Week Days.		Sundays.	
A.M.		A.M.	
6.0	Bell rings; officers muster.	7.0	Bell rings; officers muster.
6.5	Prisoners rise, clean cells, &c.	7.5	Prisoners rise.
6.30	Commence labour.	7.30	Prisoners' breakfasts.
7.45	Cease labour; prisoners' breakfasts.	7.45	Officers (except those on patrol) go to breakfast.
8.0	Officers (except those on patrol) go to breakfast.	8.45	Officers return; patrols go to breakfast.
8.40	Officers return; patrols go to breakfast.	10.15	Bell for Divine Service.
8.45	Recommence labour.	NOON.	
11.15	Bell for prayers.	12.0	Prisoners' dinners.
11.25	Prayers.	P.M.	
NOON.		12.15	Officers (except those on patrol) go to dinner.
12.0	Prisoners' dinners.	1.25	Officers return; patrols go to dinner.
P.M.		2.30	Bell for Divine Service.
12.15	Officers (except those on patrol) go to dinner.	4.0	Officers go off duty.
1.25	Officers return; patrols go to dinner.	5.30	Officers to sleep in the prison come on duty.
1.30	Labour recommences.	5.45	Prisoners' suppers; prisoners locked up.
5.45	Labour ceases; prisoners' suppers.	8.0	Night watchmen come on duty.
5.55	Officers go off duty.	8.15	Lights out.
6.15	Officers to sleep in prison come on duty; labour recommences.		
8.0	Labour ceases; night watchmen come on duty.		
8.10	Lock up.		
8.30	Lights out.		

Exercise will be distributed throughout the day at such time as the Governor may arrange.

School will be carried out at such times as the governor may arrange.

The times of bathing will be arranged by the governor so that each prisoner has a bath once a fortnight at least.

A sufficient number of officers will be detailed for patrol duty in the prison during the meal hours and at other times when the majority of officers are away, and the governor will provide for the duties being arranged so as to equalise the number of hours on duty for each officer as far as possible.

APPENDIX No. 13.

SUMMARY OF RULES dated 19th February, 1st and 16th April, 17th June, and 1st, 4th, and 5th July, 1878, and 16th June 1879, appointing certain Alternative and Substituted Prisons under the Prison Act, 1877, s. 24.

NOTE.—The Prisons printed in Italics are discontinued.

—	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in the same County.	Date of Rule.	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in adjoining County.	Date of Rule.
BEDFORDSHIRE.				
Bedford Prison	—	—	—	—
BERKSHIRE.				
Reading Prison	- - -	- -	Oxford	17 June 1878.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.				
Aylesbury Prison	- - -	- -	Reading	17 June 1878.
			Bedford	5 July 1878.
Buckingham Prison	Aylesbury	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.				
Cambridge, County Prison	—	—	—	—
Cambridge Borough Prison.	Cambridge	19 Feb. 1878	Huntingdon	1 April 1878.
Ely, Isle of Ely Prison	Cambridge	19 Feb. 1878	Huntingdon	1 April 1878.
Wisbeach, ditto	Cambridge	19 Feb. 1878	Huntingdon	1 April 1878.
CHESHIRE.				
Chester Prison	- - -	- -	Liverpool Kirkdale	17 June 1878.
			Manchester Strangeways	16 June 1879.
Knutsford Prison	- - -	- -	Manchester Strangeways	16 June 1879.
CORNWALL.				
Bodmin Prison	—	—	—	—
CUMBERLAND.				
Carlisle Prison	- - -	- -	Kendal	5 July 1878.
DERBYSHIRE.				
Derby Prison	- - -	- -	Manchester Strangeways	5 July 1878.
			Chester Knutsford	16 June 1879.
DEVONSHIRE.				
Exeter Prison	—	—	—	—
Plymouth Prison	Exeter	17 June 1878	Bodmin	1 April 1878.
Barnstaple Prison	Exeter	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Tiverton Prison	Exeter	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Devonport Prison	Exeter and Plymouth.	19 Feb. 1878	Bodmin	1 April 1878.
DORSETSHIRE.				
Dorchester Prison	—	—	—	—
Poole Prison	Dorchester	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
DURHAM.				
Durham Prison	—	—	—	—

Prisons which have since been closed are not included as alternative or substituted prisons though so appointed when the rules were made.

—	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in the same County.	Date of Rule.	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in adjoining County.	Date of Rule.
ESSEX.				
Chelmsford Prison	—	—	Cambridge Ipswich	5 July 1878.
Ilford Prison	Chelmsford	19 Feb. 1878	Clerkenwell Holloway	19 Feb. 1878. 1 April 1878. 19 Feb. 1878. 1 April 1878.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				
Gloucester Prison	—	—	—	—
Bristol, City Bridewell Prison.	Gloucester	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Bristol, City Common Prison.	—	—	—	—
HEREFORDSHIRE.				
Hereford Prison	—	—	—	—
Hereford, City Prison	Hereford	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
HERTFORDSHIRE.				
Hertford Prison	St. Alban's	19 Feb. 1878	Holloway Clerkenwell Coldbath Fields Westminster Cambridge	17 June 1878.
St. Albans, Prison	—	—	—	—
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.				
Huntingdon Prison	—	—	—	—
KENT.				
Maidstone Prison	Canterbury	17 June 1878	Clerkenwell Wandsworth Westminster Holloway	19 Feb. 1878. 17 June 1878. 17 June 1878. 16 June 1879.
Canterbury Prison	—	—	Clerkenwell Wandsworth Westminster Holloway	17 June 1878. 16 June 1879.
Dover Prison	Maidstone and Canterbury.	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Sandwich Prison	Maidstone and Canterbury.	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
LANCASHIRE.				
Lancaster Prison	Preston	17 June 1878	Kendal	17 June 1878.
Kirkdale Prison	Liverpool	1 April 1878	—	—
Preston Prison	—	—	—	—
Strangeways Prison	Manchester	1 April 1878	—	—
Liverpool Prison	Kirkdale	1 April 1878	—	—
Manchester Prison	Strangeways	1 April 1878	—	—
LEICESTERSHIRE.				
Leicester, County Prison	—	—	Nottingham	5 July 1878.
Leicester, Borough Prison	Leicester	16 April 1878	—	—
LINCOLNSHIRE.				
Lincoln, County Prison	Lincoln Spalding	19 Feb. 1878 17 June 1878	Southwell —	1 April 1878. —
Lincoln (parts of Lindsey) Prison	Spalding	17 June 1878	Southwell Hull	1 April 1878. 17 June 1878.
Falkingham Prison	Lincoln and Spalding.	19 Feb. 1878.	—	—
Spalding Prison	—	—	—	—
Lincoln, City Prison	Lincoln	19 Feb. 1878	Southwell	1 April 1878.
Grantham Prison	Lincoln	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Stamford Prison	Lincoln and Spalding.	19 Feb. 1878	Northampton Lower Northampton Upper	1 April 1878.
Newgate Prison	—	—	Clerkenwell Holloway Clerkenwell Westminster	1 April 1878. 17 June 1878.

—	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in the same County.	Date of Rule.	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in adjoining County.	Date of Rule.
MIDDLESEX.				
Coldbath Fields Prison	Holloway	16 June 1879	—	—
Clerkenwell Prison	- - -	- -	St. Alban's	5 July 1878.
Westminster Prison	—	—	—	—
Holloway Prison	Westminster, Clerkenwell, Coldbath Fields	17 June 1878	—	—
MONMOUTHSHIRE.				
Usk Prison	- - -	- -	Cardiff, Hereford	17 June 1878.
NORFOLK.				
Norwich, County Prison	—	—	—	—
Wymondham Prison	Norwich	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Norwich, City Prison	Norwich	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.				
Northampton, Lower Prison.	Northampton, Upper.	1 April 1878	—	—
Northampton, Upper Prison.	Northampton, Lower.	1 April 1878	—	—
Peterborough Prison	Northampton, Lower.	19 Feb. 1878	Huntingdon	1 April 1878.
	Northampton, Upper.	17 June 1878		
NORTHUMBERLAND.				
Morpeth Prison	Newcastle	1 April 1878	Carlisle	5 July 1878.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Prison.	Morpeth	1 April 1878	Carlisle	5 July 1878.
Berwick - upon - Tweed Prison.	Newcastle - on - Tyne.	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
	Morpeth	1 April 1878	—	—
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.				
Nottingham, County Prison.	Nottingham and Southwell.	19 Feb. 1878	Derby	1 April 1878.
			Lincoln	5 July 1878.
Southwell Prison	Nottingham	16 April 1878	—	—
Nottingham, Town Prison	- - -	- -	Derby	1 April 1878.
OXFORDSHIRE.				
Oxford, County Prison	—	—	—	—
Oxford, City Prison	Oxford	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
RUTLANDSHIRE.				
Oakham Prison	- - -	- -	Leicester	17 June 1878.
SHROPSHIRE.				
Shrewsbury Prison	- - -	- -	Birmingham	5 July 1878.
SOMERSETSHIRE.				
Taunton Prison	—	—	—	—
Shepton Mallet Prison	- -	- -	Bristol, Exeter	5 July 1878.
Bath Prison	Shepton Mallet	17 June 1878	Devizes, Bristol	17 June 1878.
SOUTHAMPTON.				
Winchester Prison	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth Prison*	Winchester	19 Feb. 1878	Petworth	1 April 1878.
Southampton Prison	Winchester	1 April 1878	—	—
	Portsmouth	17 June 1878	—	—
STAFFORDSHIRE.				
Stafford Prison	- - -	- -	Birmingham, Derby	5 July 1878.

* The old prison at Portsmouth was among those closed on 1st May 1878, the new one was appointed a prison on 22nd August 1878.

—	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in the same County.	Date of Rule.	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in adjoining County.	Date of Rule.
SUFFOLK.				
Bury St. Edmunds Prison	Ipswich County and Ipswich Borough.	19 Feb. 1878	Chelmsford Cambridge	1 April 1878. 4 July 1878.
Ipswich County Prison Ipswich Borough Prison	Ipswich Borough Ipswich County	1 April 1878 1 April 1878	Norwich	5 July 1878.
SURREY.				
Newington Prison	- - -	- -	Clerkenwell Coldbath Fields Westminster	17 June 1878.
Wandsworth Prison	- - -	- -	Clerkenwell Coldbath Fields Westminster	17 June 1878.
			Winchester	5 July 1878.
SUSSEX.				
Lewes Prison	Petworth	1 April 1878	—	—
Petworth Prison	Lewes	1 April 1878	Portsmouth Winchester	17 June 1878.
WARWICKSHIRE.				
Warwick Prison	Birmingham	1 April 1878	—	—
Birmingham Prison	Warwick	1 April 1878	—	—
WESTMORELAND.				
Appleby Prison	Kendal	19 Feb. 1878	Carlisle Lancaster	1 April 1878.
Kendal Prison	- - -	- -	Lancaster	17 June 1878.
WILTSHIRE.				
Devizes Prison	—	—	—	—
WORCESTERSHIRE.				
Worcester Prison	- - -	- -	Birmingham	1 July 1878.
YORKSHIRE.				
York Prison	- - -	- -	Preston Manchester	5 July 1878.
Northallerton Prison	—	—	Durham	17 June 1878.
Beverley Prison	Wakefield, Leeds, and York.	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
	Hull	1 April 1878	—	—
Wakefield Prison	Leeds	1 April 1878	Preston Manchester	5 July 1878.
Kingston-upon-Hull Prison	—	—	—	—
Leeds Prison	Wakefield	1 April 1878	—	—
Scarborough Prison	Hull and York	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
Ripon Prison	Northallerton, Wakefield, Leeds, and York.	19 Feb. 1878	—	—
ANGLESEY.				
Beaumaris Prison	- - -	- -	Carnarvon	19 Feb. 1878.
BRECONSHIRE.				
Brecon Prison	- - -	- -	Swansea Hereford	17 June 1878.
CARDIGANSHIRE.				
Cardigan Prison	- - -	- -	Carmarthen	19 Feb. 1878.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.				
Carmarthen Prison	- - -	- -	Swansea	1 April 1878.
CARNARVONSHIRE.				
Carnarvon Prison	—	—	—	—
DENBIGHSHIRE.				
Ruthin Prison	- - -	- -	Chester Knutsford	17 June 1878.

—	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in the same County.	Date of Rule.	Alternative or Substituted Prisons in adjoining County.	Date of Rule.
FLINTSHIRE.				
Mold Prison	-	-	Ruthin Chester	19 Feb. 1878. 1 April 1878.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.				
Cardiff Prison	—	—	—	—
Swansea Prison	—	—	—	—
MERIONETHSHIRE.				
Dolgelly Prison	-	-	Ruthin Carnarvon	19 Feb. 1878. 17 June 1878.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.				
Montgomery Prison	-	-	Shrewsbury	19 Feb. 1878.
PEMBROKESHIRE.				
Haverfordwest Prison	-	-	Carmarthen	19 Feb. 1878.
RADNORSHIRE.				
Presteign Prison	-	-	Hereford	19 Feb. 1878.

Appendix No. 14.

List of Articles and Materials made, and work to be done for Prison purposes.

Baskets.
Beds, plank.
Bed rugs.
Belts, officers.
Blankets.
Bookbinding.
Brushes, cell dust and cell scrubbers.
Brushes, except for cells.
Calico, unbleached, R.S.
Calico, unbleached, plain.
Canvas.
Check linen.
Clogs.
Clothing, prisoners.
Dowlas, for beds.
Flannel, R.S.
,, cleaning.
Handkerchiefs.
Hammock cloth.
Huckaback.
Linsey.
Matting binding.
Mops.
Neckerchiefs.
Pails, wood.
Ropes, hemp.
Sacks.
Sailcloth.
Salt-cellars.
Shambray.
Sheeting, R.S.
Shirting, R.S.
,, liberty blue striped.
Shoes, prisoners'.
Slippers, list.
Socks for male prisoners.
Stockings for female prisoners.
Tinware.
Towelling (Dowlas).
Twines.

Appendix No. 15.

Extracts from the "Preliminary Report on Certain Points "relating to Hard Labour of the First Class," dated 4th July 1878, by Dr. Gover, Medical Inspector of Prisons.

The Prison Act of 1865 describes hard labour of the first class as consisting of "work at the treadwheel, shot drill, crank, capstan, stonebreaking, or such "other like description of hard bodily labour as may be appointed," &c. The Act of 1877 makes no alteration in this definition, and amends the law of 1865 only so far as to permit the substitution of hard labour of the second class for hard labour of the first class, under certain limitations.

Notwithstanding a certain vagueness of expression, the intention of this definition appears to be very clear. With the exception of stone breaking, no employment is mentioned which is not penal and deterrent in character; and I believe it will not be questioned that the treadwheel, shot-drill, crank, and capstan belong to a type of labour which is so strongly differentiated from other types as to be specific. The legislators who framed these Acts would seem to have taken every precaution that occurred to them to ensure that every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour should be employed upon this repugnant description of work during at least a portion of his sentence.

It appeared to me, however, to be desirable to ascertain how the term "such other like description of hard bodily labour" had been interpreted in the prisons; and through the courtesy of the governors, as well as by reference to official returns, I have collected a sufficient amount of information, of which the following is an abstract.

Hard labour of the first class has been (and, I believe, still is) carried out in different prisons by one or more of the following employments:—

Treadwheel.
Cranks in cells.
Combined cranks.
Shot-drill.
Capstan.
Stonebreaking.
Matmaking.
Platting coir.
Oakum picking.
Weaving (miscellaneous).
Ropebeating.
Netting.
Twine spinning.
Sugar chopping.
Pounding stone into gravel.
Blacksmithing, and other handicrafts.

Many of these employments cannot by any stretch of language be regarded as being "of a like description" to the treadwheel, crank, &c.; and it would seem impossible, therefore, to avoid the conclusion that the clear provisions of the Act have been largely disobeyed.

According to the returns before me the treadwheel is in use at—

Liverpool borough.
Kirkdale.
Manchester city.
Strangeways.
Wakefield.
Stafford.
Hull.
Morpeth.
Carlisle.
Chester.
Derby.
Northallerton.
Southwell.
Northampton.
Leicester borough.
Maidstone.
Usk.
Aylesbury.
Winchester.
Holloway.
Huntingdon.
Petworth.

The labour performed by a man at the treadwheel may be considered as that of raising the greater part of the weight of his body in direct altitude. The task varies from 7,200 feet at Morpeth to 12,852 feet at Northallerton.

Separate cranks, or "hard labour machines," are in use at—

Chester.	Stafford.
Knutsford.	Leeds.
Carlisle.	Gloucester.
Manchester city.	Ipswich.
Preston.	Lewes.
Newcastle.	Petworth.
Wandsworth.	Shrewsbury.
Warwick.	

The daily task, as given merely by the number of revolutions, varies from 7,000 to 14,000.

Combined cranks are in use at Wandsworth, Birmingham, Warwick, Shrewsbury, Liverpool borough, Hereford, &c. The power is generally used for grinding corn or pumping.

Stonebreaking is in operation at—

Derby.	Maidstone.
Durham.	York county.
Kirkdale.	Northallerton.
Preston.	Usk.
Birmingham.	Wakefield.
Lincoln.	Hull.
Newcastle.	Carnarvon.

At two or three prisons this work is not tasked, and where a task is enforced it is sometimes measured by solidity and sometimes by weight. The amounts with which I have been furnished do not accurately represent the relative tasks, inasmuch as the character of the stone differs.

So far as I am able to ascertain, shot drill is practised in only five prisons; namely, Chester, Lancaster, Durham, Oxford, and Bedford.

Maidstone and Oxford county are distinguished as being the only prisons in which there is a capstan.

The tasks at mat-making, weaving, sawing, and the various handicrafts are not, and perhaps cannot be given in such a way as to enable me to state them with precision. When a question arises as to whether a particular prisoner shall be credited with a good day's work, or reported for idleness, the decision appears to depend largely upon the general opinion of the man formed by the warder who happens to have him in charge.

In prisons in which handicrafts and manufactures are regarded as hard labour of the first class, the distinction between first and second class hard labour is so fine as to be all but invisible.

* * * * *

Assuming that the crank and treadwheel, or work presenting the same essential characteristics, are to form the greater part of the labour performed by prisoners in the first stage, the problem as to how to introduce equality and uniformity has to be dealt with, and the following questions require consideration:

What unit can be fixed upon for each kind of work? and how can tasks in two or more kinds be rendered comparable?

How can uniformity of the tasks in each kind be ensured in different prisons?

What are the proper tasks, and what classification should be adopted in reference to the varying physical capacities of the prisoners?

It will be well, in the first place, to consider the nature of the work done at the treadwheel and crank.

The treadwheel appears to be generally considered by engineers to be the most successful application of human force, as a force; that is to say, that a man working at the treadwheel applies his labour to the best advantage; but, for purposes of utility, too large a proportion of the labour is devoted to moving the treadwheel.

It should be explained that at the treadwheel now in use the man does not use the muscles of his arms to assist in lifting his weight; he merely steadies himself with his hands, and the arms do not directly produce any work in the sense of lifting any portion of the weight of the body. The work is done by the legs, and is equivalent to raising through the space travelled by the circumference of the wheel the whole of the body-weight which is not supported by the arms and hands resting on the hand rail. The circumference should be measured where the foot rests, or about one inch inside the outside edge of the steps. On comparing the different treadwheels in use they are found, generally speaking to resemble each other very closely. As a rule they are about 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and the steps are $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 inches above each other. The speed varies, but about 48 steps per minute (or between 30 and 32 feet) is a common rate.

The treadwheel has the great merit of not only being an instrument recognised as the one best adapted for utilizing the power of a man, but it is also the only simple machine in which a number of men can be made to work together with a certainty of each man doing his specified share of the work. It is a machine at which there can be no shirking, notwithstanding what is said about the ease of distinguishing "old hands" from novices by the mode of moving the feet.

* * * * *

Passing now to a consideration of the separate cranks (or hard-labour machines) worked in cells, I have, in the first place, to remark that, with the exception of a few mills, the work of these cranks is used up in friction.* The crank turns a cylindrical drum, and clip-breaks of various construction are applied to the drum, so as to retard it by friction, and to cause resistance to the motion of the handle. The intention in all cases is that the resistance to the handle shall be definite, uniform, and constant, under all circumstances of position of handle, speed of revolution, change of temperature, &c. Some are rude and defective in principle; in others of more ingenious design, the principle is incorrectly carried out; in none is the intention completely fulfilled. So far as I have examined them, the fault has always been in the prisoner's favour. The work was in every respect lighter, and often absurdly lighter, than it purported to be.

Now that the principles relating to the construction of breaks and their application are so much more fully understood, there is no necessity for this irregularity, and it would seem very desirable that it should be gradually rectified. I believe that engineers can now ensure a uniform resistance to a rotating shaft of any kind, and any such arrangement could be easily adapted to a labour crank, which is susceptible of the same treatment as any other shaft.

One great advantage of these machines is that their behaviour can be readily tested. In each prison there might be appliances always handy and easily used, by which the amount of force exerted by any prisoner could be measured as easily as his ration of food could be weighed; and with an intelligent and frequent use of such testing appliances the more doubtful of the existing labour machines might be used with sufficiently correct results until others could be supplied.

In the case of the separate cranks any amount of graduation and modification of the task can be effected; the stress on the handle can be readily regulated; the length of the crank or handle can be adapted, if necessary, to the size of the prisoner; and the number of revolutions can be varied to any extent; while the speed of motion is determined by the option of the worker, subject to his completing his task within the required time.

The efficiency of the capstan as an instrument for receiving power is rated higher in the text books than that of the crank. The labour is necessarily joint

* The delivery of power to distances by running ropes, which has been much introduced of late years, suggests means by which crank labour might be simply combined for useful purposes.

labour. A capstan worked by a single man would of course involve a great waste of space; and if worked by many men, with rigidly connected bars, it is even less easy to ensure that each man does his share of the work than in the case of rigidly connected cranks. At the winch, from the variety of positions assumed by the body, even the most experienced shirker may be betrayed into exertion, but at the capstan with rigid bars he can deceive the keenest observer. It would, of course, be possible to arrange the capstan so that each man would be compelled to maintain a certain amount of pressure; and it may be remarked that the capstan readily admits of graduation. The amount of force might be varied on any bar, and the distance of the man from the centre would determine the speed, while his intervals of rest could readily be apportioned as desired; but "strict separation" would be difficult, if not impossible, and I will therefore not dwell longer on this form of labour.

The common pump handle and the fire-engine pump handle are the only other forms of labour appliances worth considering at present. The efficiency of this as an instrument is put lower in the text books than that of the crank. From its rapid alternations of motion, there does not seem to be any way of connecting one handle with others otherwise than rigidly, and if connected rigidly there is no assurance that each man does his work. The utmost that can be done in the way of combination is to imitate the fire engine, so that each man pressing down shall lift the other man's handle up. If only strong men capable of exerting considerable force and in the same amount for a time were employed so that equal intervals of rest and work would allow of their getting through a day's work in a day, then four men, two at work and two at rest, might be employed at a double-acting pump, and this might be arranged so that the men might have the pump handles each one in his own cell.

But the utilisation of labour power, as measured by the aggregate value of the power, seems of secondary importance as compared with the ends of punishment. Possibly, existing machinery may produce saving in cost of grinding or pumping, but I would submit that the money value of labour is of less moment to the community than its crime deterring value, and that this is especially true of hard labour of the first class.

In determining the tasks to be performed it is necessary to decide what shall be the measure of work; what shall be the unit of each measure; what shall be the relation of the unit of one kind of work to the unit in another kind; and, lastly, what shall be the measure in units of the tasks to be required of each class of prisoner, assuming them to be divided into classes according to their physical capacity.

The first question, what measure of work to adopt, is difficult. Taking the case of the treadwheel, one way of measuring the work done would be to take account of the number of feet virtually ascended; another way would be to estimate the work in foot tons. Both of these standards appear possible; but, taking two men in equally good physical condition, one weighing 9½ stone and the other 14¼ stone, and doing the same number of turns on the treadwheel; by one way of measuring they would be doing very different amounts of work,* and by the other way the same.

In walking on the flat, a big man is generally supposed to have an advantage over a small man (both men being in equally healthy condition); and the same advantage would attend him in ascending a hill, whether the hill be natural or artificial. In point of fact, the plan of setting men of different weight and stature (other things being equal) to climb the same height on the wheel is the right one; and this is equivalent to stating that the measurement should be that of distance ascended.

* * * * *

It now remains to be determined what shall be the task of a prisoner in each class; and, in the first place, what shall be the task of an able-bodied man at the treadwheel.

* * * * *

In Appendix —† is given the substance of reports from several large prisons, and it will be seen that although they vary considerably, yet that in

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* One doing half as much again as the other. † See page 63 of this Report.

almost all cases the daily work of a man weighing 12 stone amounts to upwards of 600 foot tons.

As the conditions pertaining to the subject under report, with the exception of the diet, remain much the same as before, and as the diet has been increased, it will be safe to be guided by the practice which has already been found to answer, and I would therefore recommend that 8,640 feet, or nearly 650 foot tons, be taken as the standard day's work at the treadwheel for a 12-stone able-bodied man.

* * * * *

The further regulations that I would recommend in order to carry out this scale of tasks and graduations on the treadwheel are as follows :—

The men to be at the wheel for six hours a day, this time being divided into two equal portions.

The speed of the wheel to be regulated so that the men shall ascend at the rate of 32 feet per minute.

A counter to be attached to the wheel to regulate the number of revolutions made during the day.

The circumference of the wheel to be measured by passing a tape round it, and from the measurement thus obtained a deduction to be made of 6 inches. The remainder is the effective circumference, and is the ascent for each turn of the wheel.

This remainder, multiplied by the number of turns the wheel makes in the day, will give the distance a man would ascend if he were to be kept upon the wheel the whole time.

* * * * *

Every treadwheel should be provided with a governing apparatus to ensure that the wheel revolves at the desired rate of speed.

* * * * *

REPLIES to QUESTIONS relating to TREADWHEEL LABOUR, addressed to GOVERNORS of PRISONS.

QUESTIONS.	CARLISLE.	HOLLOWAY.	KIRKDALE.
1. Time at treadwheel per day, including intervals?	9 am. to 6 p.m.	4½ on; 4½ off	9 to 11.45 a.m. 1.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.
2. The distribution of time between spells and intervals?	Dinner one hour, and rest at intervals. Books supplied to those who can read (20 minutes work and 5 minutes rest all day).	20 minutes on; 20 minutes off.	15 minutes work; 15 minutes stop. The men rest for exactly 5 minutes irrespective of the time they take to turn wheel.
3. Employment, if any, during interval?	None	Oakum picking	No employment
4. Number the wheel can accommodate at one time?	32	22	2 wheels, 22 each
5. The arrangement as to shifts?	20 minutes work and 5 minutes rest all day.	Sometimes 2 shifts	No shifts
6. Have you any regulating or overning arra gement which enables you to work the wheel with less than the full number of men?	Yes, patent brake	Fire-engine pump-handle, worked by 2 or 3 men helping or retarding the wheel.	Water governor on one break (not used). Adjustable break besides, on which water governor *does* act.
7. The outside diameter of the wheel?	5 feet 1 inch	5 feet	Cannot measure
8. Number of steps in the circumference of the wheel?	24	—	28
9. Height of steps?	7½ inches	—	7½ inches bare
10. Number of turns of wheel per minute?	2	2	48 steps per minute.
11. Have you any system in operation by which the labour can be graduated to the varying capacity and strength of the prisoner?	None	No	—

Replies to Questions relating to Treadwheel Labour, addressed to Governors of Prisons—*continued.*

Questions.	Liverpool.	Maidstone.	Manchester.
1. Time at treadwheel per day, including intervals?	8 to 12; 1.30 to 4 p.m. 6½ hours. Probably ½ hour is lost.	8 hours	8½ hours
2. The distribution of time between spells and intervals?	10 minutes interval; 5 minutes on.	Question 2 not fully understood.	10 minutes
3. Employment, if any, during interval?	None	Oakum picking, sitting down.	None
4. Number the wheel can accommodate at one time?	214 on six wheels	70 working and 70 resting, as No. 3.	108; but 12 of these are railed off, leaving only 96.
5. The arrangement as to shifts?	No shifts	Indicator strikes a gong every 15 minutes.	Half on and half off
6. Have you any regulating or governing arrangement which enables you to work the wheel with less than the full number of men?	Hydraulic governor (Appleby, of London and Leicester).	Yes	Yes, a water governor.
7. The outside diameter of the wheel?	7 feet	5 feet	6 feet 6 inches
8. Number of steps in the circumference of the wheel?	32	24 steps.	30
9. Height of steps?	8 inches	7½ inches	8 inches
10. Number of turns of wheel per minute?	1½ turns	2	2
11. Have you any system in operation by which the labour can be graduated to the varying capacity and strength of the prisoner?	—	No	No, nothing to regulate it, except the water governor.

Replies to Questions relating to Treadwheel Labour, addressed to Governors of Prisons—*continued.*

Questions.	Monmouth.	Morpeth.	Northallerton.
1. Time at treadwheel per day, including intervals?	8 hours	3 hours	8 hours
2. The distribution of time between spells and intervals?	8 minutes on, 8 minutes off.	15 minutes on wheel and 5 minutes off.	5 out of 20
3. Employment, if any, during interval?	When it strikes a bell for relief, those resting in the interval are employed in oakum picking.	Picking oakum	None
4. Number the wheel can accommodate at one time?	27. The number accommodated being so limited, however, prisoners who are worked at the wheel in the morning are sent to stone-breaking in the afternoon and vice versâ.	12	36
5. The arrangement as to shifts?	—	1st shift from 9.45 a.m. till 12.45 p.m. 2nd shift, 2.15 to 5.15 p.m.	Work by fours, 3 up and 1 down.
6. Have you any regulating or governing arrangement which enables you to work the wheel with less than the full number of men?	—	Breaks and disconnecting shaft.	Yes; break power by hand.
7. The outside diameter of the wheel?	4 feet	5 feet 6 inches	5 feet 4 inches
8. Number of steps in the circumference of the wheel?	—	12	24
9. Height of steps?	—	7 inches	8 inches
10. Number of turns of wheel per minute?	23 times in 8 minutes.	2	2½
11. Have you any system in operation by which the labour can be graduated to the varying capacity and strength of the prisoner?	—	Breaks	None

Replies to Questions relating to Treadwheel Labour, addressed to Governors of Prisons—*continued.*

Questions.	Northampton.	Strangeways.	Stafford.
1. Time at treadwheel per day, including intervals?	6 hours	6½ to 7½ a.m. 9½ to 12½ p.m. 2½ to 5½ „ — 7 hours including time in going and returning	7 hours 20 minutes
2. The distribution of time between spells and intervals?	20 minutes on, 5 off. During very hot weather last year we had ¼ of an hour on and ¼ of an hour off, picking oakum while off.	Answered above. 15 minutes on, 5 off.	At work 4 hours 54 minutes, at rest 2 hours 26 minutes.
3. Employment, if any, during interval?	None	None	None
4. Number the wheel can accommodate at one time?	20	80	There are 3 treadwheels: 112, 56, 72=240.
5. The arrangement as to shifts?	Under new rules we have now more than enough for one shift.	3 fourths on wheel, 1 fourth off.	Work 4 bells, and rest 2, and resting in same box in which they have worked.
6. Have you any regulating or governing arrangement which enables you to work the wheel with less than the full number of men?	Yes	There are 2 powerful breaks, by means of which the wheel can be worked by 30 men.	No, but we have governors to prevent the wheels going above 6 steps per minute.
7. The outside diameter of the wheel?	5 feet 3 inches	5 feet	5 feet 4 inches.
8. Number of steps in the circumference of the wheel?	28	24	28
9. Height of steps?	7 inches	7¾ inches.	7 inches.
10. Number of turns of wheel per minute?	2	2 and $\frac{1}{24}$ complete revolutions giving 50 steps a minute. The treadwheel labour is only applicable to males over 16 and under 50 years of age.	58
11. Have you any system in operation by which the labour can be graduated to the varying capacity and strength of the prisoner?	No	No such system as that indicated in the annexed question is in force here, nor do I see how it could be well applied. Some discretionary power must be left to the surgeon and governor.	No

Replies to Questions relating to Treadwheel Labour addressed to Governors of Prisons—*continued.*

Questions.	Winchester.	Worcester.
1. Time at treadwheel per day, including intervals?	7 hours nominally, really 6 hours and 20 minutes, not including the time taken up in going and returning.	9½ hours
2. The distribution of time between spells and intervals?	Generally ⅔ of the time on the wheel, and ⅓ at rest.	1 hour for dinner; about ¼ of an hour between each shift.
3. Employment, if any, during interval?	None, as employment having the intervals gives rise to difficulties as to the exaction of the 3 hours task of industrial labour in cell. (This consists of picking ¾ lb. of rope into oakum.)	Picking oakum or hair.
4. Number the wheel can accommodate at one time?	48	70
5. The arrangement as to shifts?	The wheel is divided into 4 sections; and when a bell strikes, which it is made to do by the wheel as it revolves, the man who has been longest on the wheel in each section is changed for the man who has been longest resting in the appropriate relief for the section.	Worked in two shifts. The one party makes thirty revolutions of the wheel whilst the other party rests. The thirty revolutions take about 15 minutes.
6. Have you any regulating or governing arrangement which enables you to work the wheel with less than the full number of men?	There are 3 pairs of stones for grinding corn, the flour-dressing machines and 2 sets of pumps (one large and one small), so that varying combinations can be effected to suit the varying circumstances of numbers and weight; and so long as there is not less than 22 on the wheel, the work can be made productive; 14 men can work the wheel, but without result.	Yes.
7. The outside diameter of the wheel?	5 feet 4 inches	15 feet 8 inches (? in circumference).
8. Number of steps in the circumference of the wheel?	24	24
9. Height of steps?	8 inches	8 inches.
10. Number of turns of wheel per minute?	2 per minute	About 2.
11. Have you any system in operation by which the labour can be graduated to the varying capacity and strength of the prisoner?	The wheel is used for strong men; and for any special reason, such, for instance, as for very hot weather, its severity is diminished by increasing the number in the reliefs.	No.

RESULTS deduced from EXAMINATION of preceding Statement of Replies.

—	CARLISLE.	HOLLOWAY.	KIRKDALE.	LIVERPOOL.	MAIDSTONE.	MANCHESTER.	MONMOUTH.	MORPETH.	NORTHALLERTON.	NORTHAMPTON.	STRANGEWAYS.	STAFFORD.	WINCHESTER.	WORCESTER.
Effective circumference in feet (the girth being taken 1 inch inside).	15·5	15·2	17·0	20·8	15·2	19·9	12·0	16·8	16·2	16·0	15·2	16·2	16·2	15·1
Ascent per minute in feet -	31·0	30·4	29·1	31·2	30·4	39·8	34·7	33·6	35·7	32·0	31·6	33·7	32·5	30·3
Time of ascending in minutes -	360	270	285	260	240	250	240	185	360	280	285	294	250	240
Height ascended in feet - -	11,160	8,208	8,294	8,112	7,296	9,950	8,328	7,200	12,852	8,960	9,006	9,911	8,125	7,272
Work of 10-stone man in foot tons	692	513	518	507	456	622	520	450	803	560	563	619	508	454
Work of 12-stone man in foot tons	827	616	622	608	547	746	624	541	964	672	675	743	609	545

Remarks on the Nature of the Work done at the Treadwheel.

The work done at the treadwheel is that of lifting the body, although it is stationary; and the motion is relative to the supporting surface on which the feet, and therefore the weight of the body, rest. Work at the treadwheel differs from the ascent of a steep flight of steps in the following respects:—The weight of the upper extremities is supported; the hands are differently employed; and the relation of the feet to the steps is not the same.

The support of the upper extremities at the treadwheel could be imitated on a ladder only by means of a horizontal bar or handle moved by some external force in correspondence with the movement of the body, and of which handle the person mounting would lay hold so as to steady himself and support the weight of the upper extremities without being able to lift himself thereby.

A man on the treadwheel finds the steps one above the other; he lifts his body vertically, and so in a direction exactly opposite to the force of gravity. In ascending a perfectly upright ladder, the ladder itself is an obstruction; the body is not erect, as on the treadwheel, but hangs back by the arms in the attitude necessary for vertical climbing. If the ladder be placed in a position sufficiently oblique to keep the steps out of the way of the body, the motion of the feet would not be the same as on the treadwheel, for part of the movement would then be horizontally forward.

Although the motion of the body on the treadwheel cannot be exactly imitated in any arrangement by which the body is actually elevated, yet that is the work done, and the distance on the wheel over which a man treads is the measure by which he may be considered to be lifting his weight, except that part which is supported by his hands.

Appendix No. 16.

Report on First-class Hard Labour in Prisons.

Sir,

We have very carefully considered the report of Dr. Gover on hard labour of the first class in prisons, which was submitted to us by you on the instructions of Mr. Secretary Cross, and we now place in your hands, for his consideration, the following observations which embody our conclusions on the subject.

1. We believe, for reasons which we will presently give, that absolute uniformity in administering the punishment of hard labour is impracticable, more especially as respects hard labour of the first class; but we are of opinion that a much nearer approximation to uniformity than would otherwise be possible may be attained if hard labour of the first class can be limited to one mode in all prisons. We entertain no doubt that the best mode is the tread-wheel, as being the most exact in its operation and the least capable of evasion; and that the question before us would be much simplified if the tread-wheel were in operation in all prisons. But we are aware that there may be difficulties, at any rate temporarily, in the introduction of the tread-wheel in all prisons where such a machine does not now exist, and we therefore confine our recommendations on this head to a suggestion that the tread-wheel system should be regarded as the ultimate means of increasing uniformity in hard labour throughout all prisons, and that in the meantime that and the crank should also be allowed, to the exclusion of any other mode, such for instance as shot drill.

2. Looking then to these two modes of administering punishment, we have come to the conclusion that the special mechanisms suggested by Dr. Gover for ensuring greater uniformity in their operation are not practicable, or, at

any rate, that they could not be carried out with advantage. One of the Committee has examined into this part of the subject with great care, and has made practical observations on it, with the assistance of the governor and medical officer, in the Worcester prison, and we have come to the conclusion that the ingenious and elaborate, but somewhat complicated mechanism, recommended by Dr. Gover in working the tread-wheel, could not be carried out with success in a variety of prisons, manned with warders of varying degrees of education and intelligence, and directed by governors who have, at least many of them, been for years accustomed to a simpler system. One great merit of the tread-wheel is its simplicity, and it may be well to retain it.

With regard, again, to the proposal to connect the cranks in a series of cells by ropes, and thus combine separation of the prisoners with united labour, we think that such a plan, supposing it quite practicable, would only intensify the admitted objection to crank labour, viz., that some prisoners can shirk part of their work. If this can be done when half-a-dozen prisoners are working a crank together under the eye of a warder, *à fortiori*, as it seems to us, would t be done by some of (say) 50 prisoners working each in a separate cell without continuous supervision of any kind. Nor do we believe that any ingenuity of mechanism can obviate this result.

We, therefore, conclude that hard labour of the first class must necessarily be administered more or less in the rough; the best approximation to uniformity being found in the tread-wheel, the next best in the crank. Absolute uniformity is impossible so long as men differ in size, weight, strength, physical endurance, and health. We apprehend that a north country miner would accomplish with comparative ease a task on the tread-wheel which would break down with its severity an ill fed tramp from the south of England. But these inequalities are unavoidable in any system of punishment; and it will be necessary, in our opinion, to vest a wide discretion in the medical officers of prisons as to the capacity of different prisoners for hard labour. This discretion is already exercised, and as far as our experience extends, and in our belief, wisely and conscientiously.

Subject to this observation we have come to the conclusion that the standard day's work at the tread-wheel recommended by Dr. Gover, viz., 8,640 feet, is too low. The standard varies considerably in the prisons throughout the country, and reaches at Morpeth to only 7,200, while at Carlisle it ascends to 11,160, and at Northallerton to 12,852. We cannot discover, though on this point we have made special inquiries, that any injury or mischief has been found to result from even the highest of these varying standards. The medical officer at Northallerton says, that during his experience he has never known a single case of injury from the punishment of the wheel, though many of the prisoners subjected to it have not been of any great strength of body. We see no reason why a standard reaching to only two-thirds of that in force at Northallerton should not be adopted as the standard of uniformity throughout the kingdom. We are by no means sure that the amount of labour enforced at Northallerton would be excessive if generally adopted; but we think it would be better to adopt one somewhat though not much lower; and we therefore recommend as a safe and sufficient standard of uniformity the amount of 10,000 feet for a day's work on the tread-wheel.

If there is any point on the subject submitted to us which requires, in the opinion of Mr. Secretary Cross, any further observation on our part, we shall be most happy to give any information in our power.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. GUY.
G. W. HASTINGS.

Colonel Sir Edmund Du Cane, K.C.B.,
Chairman of the Prison Commissioners.

APPENDIX No. 17.

SIR, Whitehall, S.W., 3rd March 1879.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to forward to you the enclosed order, under his hand, appointing Captain Fenwick, the Rev. F. W. Sharpe, and the Rev. G. B. de Renzi, to be a Departmental Committee to inquire as to the best mode of providing education for prisoners in prisons under the Prison Acts, 1865, 1877, and I am to request that you will communicate with these gentlemen, and arrange that they should commence their inquiries as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

The Chairman of the Prison Commissioners.

I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, being of opinion that it is desirable that further inquiry should be made as to the best mode of providing education for prisoners in prisons under the Prison Acts, 1865, 1877, do hereby nominate and appoint Captain Fenwick, Inspector of Prisons, the Reverend F. W. Sharpe, Inspector of Schools, and the Reverend G. B. de Renzi, Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, as a Departmental Committee to hold such inquiry, and to report to me thereon.

(Signed) RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

Whitehall, 3rd March 1879.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.,
SIR, 13th March 1879.

THE Prison Commissioners having called the attention of the Secretary of State to the subject of the educational instruction of prisoners in local prisons (within the Prison Acts, 1865 and 1877), I am to acquaint you that Mr. Cross has been pleased, on their recommendation, to appoint a Departmental Committee, to consist of yourself, the Reverend T. W. Sharpe, of the Education Department, and the Reverend G. B. de Renzi, Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, to hold an inquiry on this subject, and report to him thereon. And I am to request that you will put yourself in communication with the other two gentlemen named, and arrange with them to commence the inquiry as soon as possible.

A copy of the Prison Acts, 1865 and 1877, and of the Rules made by the Secretary of State under the latter, are enclosed herewith. The provisions relating to the instruction of prisoners will be found in Schedule 1, Reg. 53, of the Prison Act, 1865, and on page 16 of the Rules.

It will be observed that the Prison Act, 1865, lays down that "provision "shall be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, "writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as to the "Visiting Justices (*i.e.*, the Commissioners of Prisons) may seem expedient, "provided that such hours shall not be deducted from the hours prescribed "for hard labour" (Schedule 1, Regulation 53). And the assistance of the Committee is requested first in order to suggest the limits as to time and extent within which the instruction of prisoners should be carried on.

The following heads of inquiry as to the manner in which these provisions should be carried out are presented for the consideration of the Committee, but they are requested to report on any other points connected with the subject which seem to them to be desirable:—

1. As the time and energy of the instructors should obviously be concentrated on persons who require and can profit by instruction, it is necessary to define what classes of prisoners should, on these grounds, be wholly or partly removed from the number permitted to receive instruction. Grounds for this exclusion might, among others, be age, incapacity, shortness of sentence, giving insufficient time to produce any useful result, frequent previous convictions, showing that the previous attempts at instruction had not had the desired effect, or sufficient advance in education beyond what would reasonably be the limits of prison tuition. The precise limits or tests to be taken as a

guide in each of these conditions should be considered and laid down by the Committee.

II. (*a.*) The exact limit to which the teaching of the subjects referred to should be carried, and the mode of imparting the instruction; (*b*) the time to be devoted to it, bearing in mind that the primary object of the sentence the prisoner is suffering under, viz., the deterrent effect upon himself and others, should not be sacrificed; (*c*) the books to be used; (*d*) the class and qualifications of the persons to be engaged as teachers in small or large prisons; and (*e*) their number and remuneration.

III. Should the work of instruction be carried on with the prisoners in their cells, or at their cell doors, or in classes, or, in some measure, in each of these methods, taking into consideration not only the question of education, but also the condition of prison management, in which the separation of prisoners is regarded as an object to be carefully attended to, and not to be sacrificed except for the purpose of securing some adequate advantage.

IV. Should juvenile prisoners be treated on a different principle to others as regards education, and, if so, what difference should be made?

V. Should education be considered a privilege to be gained, or should all prisoners alike, subject to the conditions referred to in I., be permitted to enjoy its advantages?

VI. Should the result of the instruction be tested and recorded, and, if so, in what manner?

You will, no doubt, think it desirable to visit some of the prisons in order to carry on your inquiry, and instructions will be given to the officers of any you may desire to visit to give you every facility, and to afford all the information you may require.

I am, &c.

Captain W. H. Fenwick, R.N., &c. &c. &c.
Home Office.

(Signed) R. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 18.

11th November 1878.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

1. With a view to the formation of libraries at the various prisons for the use of the subordinate officers and prisoners respectively, the Treasury have sanctioned an expenditure on this account of a sum not exceeding 2*s.* a year for each subordinate officer on the authorised strength of the establishment, and of 1*s.* 3*d.* a year for each prisoner, the latter allowance to be calculated on the estimated daily average number of prisoners in the establishment.

2. The necessary demands on the Stationery Office for books to this value will be made annually, on or before the 1st of March, for the ensuing financial year, on the form provided for the purpose, and governors are directed to see that the instructions given thereon are strictly adhered to.

3. If from any cause any of the books included in the demand should not be supplied, or, if cheaper editions should be supplied, additional books will be furnished, so as to bring the total value of the supply up to the authorised allowance for the establishment.

4. The officers' library, and the choice of the books, will, subject to the general control of the governor, be under the management of a committee of officers of each prison, and the governor is directed to take care, before signing the demand for books, that no works of an unsuitable or objectionable kind are included in it.

5. The prisoners' library will be under the general management of the governor and the chaplain of each prison, who will be responsible to the Commissioners for the selection and distribution to the prisoners of the books contained in it; it being understood that works intended for the use of prisoners are to be only such as are of a useful and instructive kind, and that expensive works should not be demanded unless specially authorised.

6. Such periodical publications as may be demanded, will be supplied for officers' libraries at intervals of not less than one month, and for prisoners' libraries annually.

APPENDIX No. 19.

ABSTRACT of REPLIES to Circular respecting Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, &c.

Prisons.	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society connected with the Prison.	Gratuities paid to Prisoners during the Years 1875-6-7.			Total No. Prisoners discharged during 1875-6-7.
		Through Aid Society.	Notthrough Aid Society.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aylesbury	Bucks D.P.A.S.	—	85 15 6	85 15 6	2,034
Bedford	*Beds D.P.A.S.	0 17 11	15 17 7	16 15 6	1,032
Birmingham	Birmingham D.P.A.S.	381 7 6	5 19 6	387 7 0	14,759
Bodmin	Cornwall D.P.A.S.	—	29 12 5	29 12 5	2,321
Bristol	Bristol D.P.A.S.	—	†93 1 11	93 1 11	1,927
Cambridge	- - -	—	8 1 1	8 1 1	497
Canterbury	Kent D.P.A.S.	4 0 0	12 2 2	16 2 2	1,880
Cardiff	E. Glamorgan D.P.A.S.	246 6 2	—	246 6 2	4,452
Carlisle	- - -	—	64 19 11	64 19 11	2,884
Carmarthen	- - -	—	15 0 3	15 0 3	804
Carnarvon	- - -	—	13 13 0	13 13 0	1,006
Chelmsford	Essex D.P.A.S.	28 5 0	54 16 7	83 1 7	3,211
Chester	Cheshire D.P.A.S.	0 15 0	31 13 2	32 8 2	5,001
Clerkenwell	D.P. Relief Committee (Metropolitan).	—	40 6 6	40 6 6	1,759
Coldbath Fields	Do.	997 19 11	1,811 5 9	2,809 5 8	35,176
Derby	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Devizes	Wilts D.P.A.S.	81 6 6	—	81 6 6	2,282
Dorchester	- - -	—	38 13 10	38 13 10	1,465
Durham	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Exeter	Devon and Exeter D.P.A.S.	54 12 0	130 0 1	184 12 1	3,150
Gloucester	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Hereford (7*l.* also paid from Bridge's Charity).	- - -	—	47 18 0	47 18 0	1,172
Holloway	Sheriff's Fund	425 8 5	300 16 6	726 4 11	6,344
Hull	Hull D.P.A.S.	—	108 2 0	108 2 0	5,273
Ipswich	Suffolk D.P.A.S.	Nil Return.		—	—
Kendal	Nil Return.	(Prison closed during alterations.)			—
Kirkdale	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Knutsford	Cheshire D.P.A.S.	6 2 1	125 18 4	132 0 5	8,882
Lancaster	- - -	—	171 7 11	171 7 11	5,048
Leicester: North / South	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Leeds	Leeds D.P.A.S.	122 5 1	113 4 4	235 9 5	9,033
Lewes	E. Sussex D.P.A.S.	86 17 1	93 5 9	180 2 10	4,130
Lincoln	- - -	—	66 17 5	66 17 5	3,341
Liverpool	Liverpool D.P.A.S.	480 19 3	—	480 19 3	38,983
Maidstone	Kent D.P.A.S.	254 10 6	131 8 6	385 19 0	8,794
Manchester	‡Manchester and Salford D.P.A.S.	133 2 8	169 14 3	302 16 11	17,368
Morpeth	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Newcastle	- - -	—	14 12 9	14 12 9	7,890
Newgate	Sheriff's fund.	—	—	—	—
Northallerton	- - -	—	69 19 4	69 19 4	3,220
Northampton (Upper)	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Northampton (Lower)	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Norwich	- - -	—	34 12 5	34 12 5	2,091
Nottingham	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Oxford	- - -	—	32 2 4	32 2 4	1,511
Petworth	- - -	—	18 10 5	18 10 5	1,638
Plymouth	- - -	—	17 18 5	17 18 5	1,282
Portsmouth	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Preston	- - -	—	309 2 6	309 2 6	1,154
Reading	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—
Ruthin	- - -	—	24 5 4	24 5 4	1,069
St. Albans	- - -	—	19 6 10	19 6 10	803

* For the years 1874-5-6.
† Not ascertainable how much of this amount was paid through the Aid Society.
‡ For the years 1877-8.

Abstract of Replies to Circular respecting D.P.A. Societies, &c.—*cont.*

Prisons.	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society connected with the Prison.	Gratuities paid to Prisoners during the Years 1875-6-7.			Total No. Prisoners discharged during 1875-6-7.
		Through Aid Society.	Not through Aid Society.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Shepton Mallet		—	62 6 6	62 6 6	2,059
Shrewsbury		—	110 10 3	110 10 3	2,365
Southwell		—	13 12 2	13 12 2	2,038
Spalding		—	1 13 10	1 13 10	1,283
Stafford	N. and S. Stafford D.P.A. Societies.	602 7 8	75 16 2	678 3 10	16,144
Strangeways (Manchester).	Manchester and Salford D.P.A.S.	47 5 0	18 5 5	65 10 5	30,575
Swansea	W.Glamorgan D.P.A.S.	77 0 10	—	77 0 10	4,343
Taunton	—	—	171 0 6	171 0 6	1,609
Usk	Usk D.P.A.S.	19 11 1	48 14 9	68 5 10	3,505
Wakefield	—	—	339 9 0	339 9 0	33,386
Wandsworth	Surrey D.P.A.S.	1,171 15 11	—	1,171 15 11	15,010
Warwick	Warwick D.P.A.S.	90 6 3	324 18 5	415 4 8	4,249
Westminster	—	—	392 10 0	392 10 0	25,517
Winchester	Hants D.P.A.S.	—	79 19 8	79 19 8	5,504
Worcester	Worcester D.P.A.S.	60 11 6	71 17 0	132 8 6	4,460
York	Nil Return.	—	—	—	—

NUMBER of PERSONS committed to the under-mentioned Prisons in the Year ended 29th September 1877, and the Number (so far as is known) of their previous Commitments; also the Number of Persons committed a Second Time.—(Judicial Statistics, 1877.)

——	Commitments to the Prison.	Previous Commitments to any Prison.	Percentage.	Number committed a Second Time.	Percentage.
Aylesbury	706	224	31·72	96	13·6
Bedford	638	178	27·9	70	10·97
Birmingham	5,287	2,872	54·32	1,002	18·9
Bodmin	804	289	35·94	108	13·4
Bristol	821	238	28·98	118	14·3
Cambridge	383	54	14·09	22	5·7
Canterbury	673	160	23·77	61	9·06
Cardiff	2,188	935	42·73	304	13·9
Carlisle	1,094	327	29·89	100	9·14
Carmarthen	328	122	37.19	52	15·9
Carnarvon	464	209	45·04	78	16·8
Chelmsford	1,149	397	34·55	216	18·8
Chester	1,588	670	42·19	208	13·1
Clerkenwell	5,764	1,140	19·77	844	14·6
Coldbath Fields	11,745	3,965	33·75	1,992	16·9
Derby	3,246	1,063	32·74	467	14·4
Devizes	964	196	20·33	99	10·3
Dorchester	582	177	30·41	75	12·9
Durham	6,706	2,141	31·92	938	13·9
Exeter	1,270	374	29·45	165	12·9
Gloucester	1,638	475	28·99	208	12·7
Hereford	506	82	16·2	44	8·7
Holloway	2,177	403	18·51	151	6·9
Hull	2,445	848	34·68	338	13·8
Huntingdon	157	75	47·77	12	7·6

Number of Persons committed, &c.—*continued.*

——	Commitments to the Prison.	Previous Commitments to any Prison.	Percentage.	Number committed a Second Time.	Percentage.
Ipswich (county and borough)	696	260	37·35	107	15·4
Kendal	106	36	33·96	9	8·5
Kirkdale	4,401	1,721	39·1	602	13·7
Knutsford	3,107	1,540	49·56	428	13·8
Lancaster	1,479	236	15·95	114	7·7
Leeds	2,698	1,304	48·33	378	14·01
Leicester (North)	784	294	37·5	124	15·8
,, (South)	1,227	407	33·17	214	17·4
Lewes	1,515	428	28·25	176	11·6
Lincoln	1,502	401	26·69	189	12·5
Liverpool	12,212	8,488	69·5	1,256	10·3
Maidstone	3,549	776	21·86	368	10·4
Manchester	9,071	3,192	35·18	881	9·7
Morpeth	1,507	700	46·45	213	14·1
Newcastle	2,735	790	28·88	239	8·7
Newgate	1,612	272	16·87	125	7·7
Northallerton	1,133	339	29·92	166	14·7
Northampton (Upper)	447	132	29·53	54	12·08
,, (Lower)	760	232	30·52	126	16·6
Norwich	1,064	367	34·49	158	14·9
Nottingham	1,252	515	41·13	172	13·8
Oxford	544	166	30·51	85	15·6
Petworth	642	209	32·55	93	14·5
Plymouth	450	53	11·77	19	4·2
Portsmouth (old prison)	809	249	30·77	107	13·2
Preston	4,310	1,338	31·04	460	10·7
Reading	918	241	26·25	111	12·09
Ruthin	482	196	40·66	81	16·8
St. Albans	423	176	41·6	66	15·6
Shepton Mallet	730	205	28·08	93	12·7
Shrewsbury	1,279	576	45·03	190	14·9
Southwell	759	335	44·13	129	16·9
Spalding	473	211	44·6	80	16·9
Stafford	6,060	2,321	38·3	864	14·2
Strangeways (Manchester)	10,598	4,329	40·84	1,331	12·6
Swansea	1,278	643	50·31	218	17·06
Taunton	595	166	27·89	67	11·3
Usk	1,296	443	34·18	193	14·9
Wakefield	12,483	6,504	52·1	2,016	16·1
Wandsworth	4,858	2,176	44·79	909	18·7
Warwick	1,652	509	30·81	217	13·1
Westminster	8,302	5,801	69·87	1,530	18·4
Winchester	1,914	454	23·72	229	11·9
Worcester	2,034	655	32·2	242	11·9
York	1,845	293	15·88	103	5·6

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT showing whether any System was in force in the LOCAL PRISONS, prior to 1st April 1878, as regards paying PRISONERS any GRATUITY in respect of the Value or Amount of Work done by them, and the largest Amount a Prisoner was permitted to earn.

Prison.	System in force as regards paying Gratuities to Prisoners in respect of the Value or Amount of Work done by them.	Largest Sum a Prisoner was permitted to earn.
Aylesbury - -	None. Occasionally a sum from 10*s.* to 30*s.* paid to mechanics.	30*s.*
Bedford - -	First three months without a report, 1*d.* per week. Second three months without a report, 2*d.* per week. Third three months without a report, 3*d.* per week. Fourth three months without a report, 4*d.* per week. These moneys paid from Manufacturing Department, giving 10*s.* as the maximum at the end of 12 months' imprisonment. Cases above 12 months were specially considered, and additional gratuities awarded on recommendation of the governor. Good conduct badges worn, and prized very much, and acted as an incentive to industry and good conduct.	10*s.*
Birmingham -	None. A prisoner might be recommended by the governor to visiting justices for such sum as was deemed adequate.	5*s.*
Bodmin - -	Only paid to mat-makers, who received ½*d.* per lb. on discharge for every pound weight made up. The amount earned was subject to reduction or forfeiture, according to conduct.	No restriction placed on the amount earned.
Bristol - -	No regular system. In accordance with Prison Act, 1865, secs. 42 and 43.	2*l.*
Cambridge -	None. In ordinary cases a small sum of money and a loaf of bread; in others second-hand clothing given to the most needy, and others sent home by railway on their discharge; all according to circumstances.	10*s.*
Canterbury -	None. Little beyond a ration of bread; in a few cases prisoners have had their railway fares paid to their homes.	—
Cardiff - -	None.	—
Carmarthen -	None. In exceptional cases small sums were paid, but not in accordance with any regular system.	—
Carlisle - -	None. The governor gave small sums to prisoners on discharge, chiefly in railway fares.	—
Carnarvon - -	None. Small sums of money and sometimes clothing given to destitute prisoners.	10*s.*

Prison.	System in force as regards paying Gratuities to Prisoners in respect of the Value or Amount of Work done by them.	Largest Sum a Prisoner was permitted to earn.
Chester - -	Prisoners were allowed to earn according to the following scale for work done in addition to the required tasks, viz., 3*d.* per doz. for coir scrubbers; 1*d.* per sq. yd. for matting; ½*d.* per sq. ft. for brush mats; 1*d.* per sq. ft. for wool-bordered mats; 1*d.* per four sq. ft. of chain mats; 1*d.* per six yds. of coir plait; 2*d.* per doz. for weaving halters. These rewards were liable to forfeiture, and not of necessity paid in coin.	2*l.*
Clerkenwell -	No system. Gratuities given at discretion of visiting justices.	2*l.*
Coldbath Fields -	Prisoners employed at industrial labour received 5 per cent. on the estimated value of their labour.	2*l.*
Chelmsford -	Second class hard labour prisoners were paid ¼*d.* per ft. for over task work at mat-making. The Essex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society supplemented the earnings if the amount averaged 6*d.* per week by 25 per cent.	No limit.
Derby - -	None. Money sometimes given, with the sanction of the visiting justices, on account of the value of work done.	2*l.*
Devizes - -	None. Prisoners residing a long distance assisted on the road by the Prisoners' Aid Society, the amount afterwards being repaid by the county.	——
Dorchester -	None. Industrious prisoners recommended by the governor to the visiting justices, received a gratuity from the Prison Charity Fund, from which source all gratuities were derived, and not from the county rates.	From 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.*
Durham - -	None.	——
Exeter - -	None.	——
Gloucester -	Prisoners recommended to visiting justices by Governor were granted sums from a fund at their disposal.	From 1*s.* to 40*s.*
Hereford - -	All well-conducted prisoners received 1*s.* per month good-conduct money, after expiration of first six months' of sentence.	——
Hull - -	The visiting justices allowed the governor to give to any very industrious prisoner any sum not exceeding -	2*l.*
Holloway - -	Prisoners (mat-making) received ¾*d.* per foot over their task. Trades not tasked recommended by governor to visiting justices for a gratuity of 2*l.* Distress cases, or those who have no visible means of re-gaining their position in society, assisted with means to emigrate, or started in some little business, or pecuniarily assisted on their discharge, until they obtained a situation, &c. from the sheriff funds, which still exist.	2*l.* 18*s.*
	None.	——

Prison.	System in force as regards paying Gratuities to Prisoners in respect of the Value or Amount of Work done by them.	Largest Sum a Prisoner was permitted to earn.
Ipswich	Small sums have been given, but no record kept.	—
Kendal	None.	—
Kirkdale	Sums of money given to the prisoners approved of by the visiting justices.	2*l.*
Knutsford	None.	—
Lincoln	None. Very deserving prisoners specially rewarded by visiting justices.	—
Leicester	Prisoners awaiting trial received from ½*d.* to 3*d.* per week, provided they had done sufficient work, and were acquitted at their trial. Those convicted received none.	—
Leeds	Gratuities allowed to prisoners awaiting trial for work done by them in prison, where the work done was of some value. Amount generally allowed was 10*s.*, but at discretion of visiting justices.	2*l.*
Lincoln	None.	—
Lewes	A regular mark system. Each man had to earn eight marks to receive ½*d.*, and every mark gained over and above the required number he received double value. On second conviction a prisoner receives only two thirds of his earnings, and on third conviction one third only. If convicted more than three times he was not allowed any gratuity.	2*l.*, but in special cases exceeded.
Liverpool	None.	—
Maidstone	Sums awarded varying from 1½*d.* to 3*d.* weekly, commencing on expiration of three months, according to performance of task.	—
Manchester	A mark system, by which a prisoner could earn a sum not exceeding	2*l.*
Morpeth	None.	—
Newcastle	Occasionally, for good conduct, voted a sum by a visiting justice not exceeding	5*s.*
Newgate	None.	—
Northallerton	None.	—
Northampton, Upper.	No records, but the governor was allowed to pay a sum per quarter to prisoners, according to conduct, not exceeding	2*s.* 6*d.*
Northampton, Lower	None.	—
Norwich	The governor gave what he thought fit.	—
Nottingham	None. Assistance on discharge occasionally granted by the visiting justices on recommendation of governor.	—
Oxford	None. Destitute prisoners received a sum of either	6*d.* or 1*s.*
Petworth	Left to governor, except in special cases, when visiting justices ordered a sum to be given as they thought according to the work done.	—
Plymouth	None.	—
Portsmouth	Not opened.	—
Preston	Prisoners were paid one third of the value of the work done in excess.	2*l.*
Reading	None.	—

Prison.	System in force as regards paying Gratuities to Prisoners in respect of the Value or Amount of Work done by them.	Largest Sum a Prisoner was permitted to earn.
Ruthin - -	Prisoners assisted at discretion of visiting justices, or, in their absence, the governor.	2*l.*
St. Albans - -	None. Gratuities given at discretion of governor, and seldom exceeded -	1*s.*
Strangeways -	Left to discretion of governor. No prisoner was permitted to earn any gratuity; money was given, not earned.	2*l.*
Shepton Mallet -	Each prisoner received a trifling sum to assist him to his home, and all destitute wayfarers were presented with 1*s.* on discharge, irrespective of the terms of their imprisonment. For any special work recommended to receive a sum not exceeding - -	1*l.*
Shrewsbury -	None.	—
Spalding - -	None.	—
Southwell - -	None.	—
Stafford - -	None.	—
Swansea - -	Gratuities given by prison authorities through the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the amount being limited to - - - - - -	2*l.*
Taunton - -	Amounts varying from 5*s.* to 2*l.*, estimated at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, each case being specially considered by the visiting justices. It has been applied by sending the amount to the minister of whatever persuasion the prisoner might be in the parish to which he intended to go to apply it for the prisoner's wants, railway fares, in the case of county prisoners, being deducted.	2*l.*
Usk - -	No regular system. On recommendation of governor, visiting justices granted what was considered necessary, when any profitable labour was executed, not exceeding - - -	2*l.*
Wakefield - -	No system. When any special work done a small gratuity was given out of the trade earnings.	No amount fixed as a maximum.
Wandsworth	None.	—
Warwick - -	For mat makers, work done beyond the weekly task, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per sq. foot; shoemakers and tailors, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day for each day's overtime. No limit, but practically no more than 2*l.* was earned.	2*l.*
Westminster -	None.	—
Winchester -	None.	—
Worcester - -	A mark scheme was in force prior to 1st April 1878, and gratuities paid to prisoners by Rule 15.	2*l.*, but in special cases exceeded.
York - -	On recommendation of governor the visiting justices, if a prisoner had done valuable work, granted assistance to 2*l.* or less.	2*l.*

APPENDIX No. 21.

ABSTRACT of NOTES of INSPECTIONS of various PRISONS as regards STORES and ACCOUNTS.

AN examination into the various systems discloses great variety of practice and many objectionable methods of procedure. Thus, in one prison no entries were made in the public cash book till the end of the month. In the same prison provision books were balanced weekly, miscellaneous store books annually, but there had been no general stocktaking for 20 years. In several prisons no accounts were kept to show the profit and loss on trade and manufactures; in others crude efforts were made which were either incomplete or quite illusory. Sometimes trade officers, such as tailor, shoemaker, or sewing mistress helped themselves to materials from store, and no record or entries were made in the store ledgers. There was no periodical balancing of cash or store ledgers. One storekeeper had been in the habit of paying in cheques received for goods sold, &c., to his own private banking account; he kept no books to show what he received, but handed over a lump sum by cheque to the governor at the close of every month.

Again, in many cases the importance of proper checks upon stores was quite overlooked. Cash accounts monopolised most of the clerical labour of the prison, while the stores were comparatively neglected; yet there are generally much larger sums at stake in the store department than in the cash. This neglect was variously and curiously shown. In very many prisons the store-rooms were opened by ordinary discipline keys, and all discipline officers had access to them. There was in some cases no distinct responsibility as to stores; thus at one place the store ledgers were posted from what were virtually duplicate ledgers kept by the reception warder. The gatekeeper took note of goods received, and supplied the information by which their receipt was checked. At another prison the store ledgers were kept in the governor's office from information supplied by the storekeeper, who, in his turn, obtained much of his information from the gatekeeper. The storekeeper and gatekeeper were supposed to be a check upon each other, yet they furnished each other with the records by which the check was made. No attempt was made to carry out periodical condemnation of stores, nor to ensure their destruction when condemned.

In the case of provisions the practice was often exceedingly faulty. Cooks in some prisons were entrusted with almost unlimited and irresponsible powers. One cook was allowed strange emoluments in the shape of being allowed to dine off a part of the prisoners' food, or to receive a pint of porter daily. The cook drew provisions just as he required them. An excess of wastage was frequently allowed; thus 25 per cent. upon potatoes has been allowed when 8 or 10 would have sufficed. A mistaken idea respecting diet scale having been corrected, the change in this respect at one prison will save 350*l.* a year. Very crude notions existed as to how the soup should be cooked, and a further waste in flour for puddings occurred by allowing unnecessary percentage to cover weighing out the puddings, which might have been avoided by using pudding tins to hold each ration.

In the matter of books much unnecessary clerical labour was in some cases entailed by the multiplicity of books, or their duplication for one and the same purpose. This is shown by the fact that in one prison five books which dealt with cash alone could be discontinued at once on the introduction of the new system. In another prison, in order to concentrate all clerical work in the governor's office, two sets of ration books were kept up, and two sets of store ledgers. The storekeeper kept his simply to supply the governor with information. yet one of the sets represented an immense amount of labour quite thrown away. In another prison much labour was wasted upon the record of trifling details, while in several, in order to deal satisfactorily with the clerical labour, the objectionsble practice of employing prisoner clerks largely obtained.

As a first step towards the revision and reform of the system of accounts, the consideration and adoption of uniform and suitable books and forms was

taken in hand. These, which have been slowly and carefully prepared, are now issued to prisons, and are being gradually taken into use, as those who are to use them become duly instructed. The books and forms comprised those which (*a*) dealt with quantities, and (*b*) with cash, and were prepared for the storekeeping and manufacturing departments respectively. Their introduction has led, of course, to the discontinuance of many others which were obsolete and unnecessary; it has led to the consolidation of the clerical and financial departments as a whole, and has placed the stores, cash, and manufacturing operations under the most effective control.

Included among the number of new books have been those deemed expressly necessary for the due record of trade operations, the value of the prisoners' labour, and the results obtained. These books, which comprise instructor's work books, monthly labour returns, and annual labour returns, will be found most useful in arriving at exact information as to the trade done in the prisons.

With regard to stores, another valuable reform will be the proposed system of store estimates. The whole of the miscellaneous stores will be covered by one estimate forwarded prior to the commencement of the financial year. Again the method of condemning stores once a month by a regular board of survey will tend to ensure the condemnation of those articles only which are quite unserviceable, and their destruction when condemned will prevent their subsequent return into store, and interchange with those newly issued.

With regard to manufactures it is anticipated that a considerable saving of clerical labour will also be effected by the gradual extinction of retail sales. What this practice means, apart from its inconvenience from a disciplinary point of view, may be gathered from the fact that at one prison out of 650 sales in one month, no less than 555 were for sums under 10*s*. The clerical power of some of the prisons is largely devoted to the record of trifling sales of one or more shillings, while such record is further complicated by the practice of making small discounts of a penny or two on settlement. The abolition of retail sales would require a reorganisation of various trades, that in mats especially, and with this end in view the Committee have recommended new arrangements for the purchase of raw material, and for the disposal of manufactured goods.

Speaking in general terms, the new system of accounts undoubtedly tends to simplification. In many prisons a system of double entry has long been in use, but one which was far more complicated than that which has been proposed to replace it. Where such double entry did not previously exist some little delay and difficulty may be anticipated before the new system is mastered, but all objections ought assuredly to disappear on a closer acquaintance.

The process of introduction must necessarily be spread over some time. But already many of the largest prisons, such as Coldbath Fields, Wandsworth, Strangeways, Bellevue, Kirkdale, and Wakefield, are well grounded in the new system, and are working it with greater or less success. No pains have been spared to instruct and assist those charged with the execution of the new system. The method adopted has generally been as follows:—The most competent officers having first been carefully selected they met Mr. Duncan at Coldbath Fields Prison. Here, after a general sketch of the new system the pupils were taken patiently through the whole of new books and forms while the new arrangements for the management of cash and stores were also explained; then the pupils were invited to state any difficulties they felt as to comprehension of details, these were solved, having due regard to local exigencies; after which the whole of the information hitherto imparted orally was thrown into concise written form upon the spot. Later on the whole of these instructions will be printed and published for general information and guidance.

Appendix No. 22.

Rules for Working Hot Water Circulating Boilers.

1. Before lighting the fires, the attendant must be satisfied that the boilers and hot water pipes are sound and water tight, and quite full of water, and also that there is a plentiful supply of water in the cistern.

2. All air must be expelled from the boiler and pipes by opening the small pet or air cocks provided for this purpose, and allowing them to remain open for a few seconds until the air has escaped and water flows freely.

3. After the fires are lighted they must be allowed to burn as slowly as possible, so that the boiler plates may be gradually heated. Boilers, especially those made of cast iron, are often destroyed through the sudden expansion and contraction of the plates, caused by the careless practice of hard firing, or endeavouring to raise the water to its highest temperature, in the least possible time.

4. The boilers and supply cisterns must be visited at least twice in each day, to see that no unnecessary waste of fuel is taking place, and that the cisterns have a plentiful supply of water, and to test the ball taps within the cistern, to ensure their being perfectly free and in good working order.

5. Great care must be taken when the boilers are at work that there is no stoppage in the circulation, caused by the inadvertent closing of valves, or taps, or the accumulation of air, or by the freezing of the water in any of the pipes in connexion with the apparatus. All pipes or cisterns liable to become choked by frost should be protected from the weather by a covering of felt or some equally good non-conducting material.

6. The fires should not be checked by leaving the furnace door open. It should be done, when necessary, by means of the damper and ash-pit doors, with which nearly all boilers are furnished.

7. The fuel should at all times be kept as much below the furnace plates as possible, by heaping the fuel close to the plates, the metal is frequently burned and otherwise damaged.

8. The most FREQUENT SOURCE OF DANGER is from the boilers becoming short of water, through failure in the water supply, or from leakage at the boiler or pipes. When such is found to be the case, the fires should be withdrawn, before the boiler be run dry, or overheated.

9. After the boilers and hot water apparatus have stopped work for the season, they are to be emptied, cleaned, and washed out. The flues are also to be thoroughly cleaned out, and all necessary repairs, and overhaul begun, as soon as the boilers have been laid off for the season.

10. The engineer will send in a weekly report to the governor, on the proper form, certifying that the boilers, cisterns, and taps have been examined, and that they are in an efficient and serviceable condition. If otherwise he will state the reason.

Instructions to be observed in the Working and Management of Steam Boilers in Prison.

1. Before a boiler is set to work, or the fires lighted, the engineer or attendant must be satisfied from personal observation and careful inspection that it is clean and in a condition of perfect safety.

Cleaning and Examination by Attendant.

2. No boiler is to be kept at work for a longer period than* hours without being subjected to the process of cleaning and examination.

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* The number of hours varies with size, &c. of the boiler.

3. When the boiler is laid off for cleaning, the manhole and mudhole covers are to be taken off, and the scale removed from the plates, tubes, water-pockets, and other parts. The boiler is then to be washed out.

4. At every stoppage of the boiler for cleaning, the lids of the fusible caps must be taken out, properly cleaned, and replaced.

Removal of Incrustation.

5. Every care must be taken when using chipping hammers, or sharp tools to remove scale, not to indent, or otherwise injure the surface of the plates or rivet-heads.

6. The frequent and judicious use of the blow-out apparatus, when the boiler is at work, will keep the blow-out pipe from being choked, and materially assist in keeping the boiler free from incrustation.

7. The simplest and readiest method of removing incrustation is to allow the boiler to cool gradually, and to stand with the water in it for a few days before emptying, after which the greater amount of mud or deposit may be washed out. By blowing out the water before the boiler and flues are cooled down, the deposit will become hard and adhere to the plates and have to be removed by chipping.

8. It is highly objectionable to attempt to remove scale by suddenly expanding or contracting the boiler plates, and boilers are frequently injured by emptying them while hot and filling them with cold water in order to cool them for cleaning, examination, or repair. They must be cooled down gradually.

Cleaning Flues.

9. The external flues should be swept every three months, and more frequently when semi-bituminous coal is used; the coating of soot and other non-conducting substances which adhere to the heating surfaces of the boiler must be scraped off and the plates brushed, and report made that this has been done.

Examination after Cleaning.

10. After the boiler has been cleaned, it is to be carefully examined, both internally and externally, more especially in those parts exposed to deterioration from fire or from rust, the fittings, cocks, valves, and blow-out taps are also to be examined. The officer will also see that the flues have been properly cleaned, and that the brickwork is in good condition, and that no part of the boiler is wasting from dampness in the surrounding brickwork, or leakage from joints of plates or fittings.

11. Should any important defect be found to exist, the officer will at once report the same to the governor before the boiler is set to work, and no pressure of work will be considered an excuse for incurring the risk of any accident.

12. After the boiler has been filled with water to the proper working level, and the fire lighted, the water gauges and test cocks should be tested by blowing through each passage separately before stirring the fire or opening the damper. This should be repeated occasionally during the day. The safety-valves should also be examined by lifting them gently by hand so as to ascertain their condition, and ensure their being perfectly free and in working order.

13. The fittings on the top of the boiler, also the manhole and mudhole joints, are a frequent source of leakage and corrosion, and should be kept perfectly steam and water tight.

Boilers at Work.

14. When the boiler is at work, care must be taken that it is constantly supplied with a regular and uniform quantity of feed water, and that it is kept as nearly stationary as possible, at the proper working level.

15. Deficiency of water is frequently caused by the blow-out tap not being properly closed, from the sticking fast of the self-acting feed apparatus, and also from the feed pipe becoming choked with incrustation or scale.

16. If, through neglect, the water is deficient, and out of sight in the gauge glass, open the furnace door and withdraw the fire, and gradually ease the safety-valves, but on no account open the feed valve, or admit water into the boiler.

Stoking.

17. The steam should be maintained at a steady pressure and not wasted by blowing off at the safety-valves. The careless practice of checking the production of steam by opening the furnace door is most injurious to the boiler. The draught must be regulated by the damper or ash-pit doors only.

18. Fracture and leakage is often produced at the furnaces and flues of boilers by forcing the fires, in order to get up steam quickly, thus causing unequal expansion, through one part of the boiler being much hotter than the other. The fires must be lighted at least hours before steam is raised to the required pressure.

19. The fires should be kept at a moderate and equal thickness, and no part of the great surface left uncovered. Where there are two furnaces, they should be replenished with fuel alternately, and at regular intervals.

20. The fire bars should be kept free from clinkers, and when charging the furnace, spread the coal evenly over the furnace, and admit air for a few minutes, which is essential for perfect combustion and prevention of smoke.

21. Externally fired boilers are frequently damaged by heaping or banking the fuel close to the bottom of the shell; the fire bars should be kept from 14 to 16 inches below the bottom of the boiler, which will allow sufficient thickness of fire and room for the fuel.

22. Ashes and cinders removed from the furnace should be drawn well away from the boiler before they are quenched with water. The cinders should be carefully separated from the ashes and reburnt.

23. Ashes must not be allowed to remain in contact with the blow-out apparatus, and the drain pit in front of the boiler should be kept clean and dry.

Reports.

24. The engineer or attendant will send in a weekly report on the proper form to the governor, stating whether every boiler at work under his charge is in a proper and safe condition, whether the feed and safety apparatus are in perfect working order, and whether any of the boilers have been at work beyond the proper time without being cleaned and thoroughly examined. He will also report every three months, or oftener, whether the flues, &c. have been cleaned as directed in paragraph 9.

25. In the event of any defect being discovered in a boiler, or its fittings, which might become dangerous, the engineer or attendant will immediately inform the governor, who will, if considered necessary, suspend the boiler from work, and take steps to have the defect remedied without loss of time. reporting the circumstances as directed.

Appendix No. 23.

Return of Whipping, Solitary or Dark Cells, and Stoppage of Diet in the Years 1873–1879.

Prison.	Year ended 29th September.															Half year ended 31st March.			Year ended 31st March.		
	1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Punishment Cells.	Dietary Punishment.
Aylesbury -	—	2	186	—	7	167	—	6	187	2	27	229	—	7	218	—	9	130	—	4	117
Bedford -	—	7	50	—	4	41	—	23	210	—	28	135	—	27	133	—	7	47	1	15	103
Birmingham -	—	327	3	—	223	—	—	345	—	—	285	—	—	307	—	—	153	—	—	127	473
Bodmin -	5	31	590	4	20	488	1	18	361	4	17	510	2	14	430	—	7	232	1	7	105
Bristol - -	5	—	186	—	—	202	—	—	203	—	—	195	5	6	227	—	—	89	—	8	109
Cambridge -	—	—	14	—	—	53	—	—	15	—	—	42	—	21	98	—	4	106	2	13	115
Canterbury -	—	157	3	1	216	4	—	287	3	1	364	5	1	294	2	—	245	—	—	86	52
Cardiff - -	—	80	983	1	—	611	—	68	345	—	71	519	—	21	725	—	17	301	—	9	448
Carlisle -	—	54	242	1	37	614	—	23	488	—	10	285	—	20	327	—	15	115	—	5	143
Carmarthen -	—	10	28	—	7	11	—	12	6	—	4	5	—	9	10	—	4	6	—	6	25
Carnarvon -	—	3	125	—	6	111	—	3	86	—	4	79	1	1	71	—	4	68	—	7	130
Chelmsford -	—	138	208	—	158	196	—	109	179	—	6	54	1	46	239	2	108	58	2	20	185
Chester -	—	207	399	2	186	497	—	208	634	—	193	549	—	153	427	1	67	288	—	149	373
Clerkenwell -	—	—	279	—	—	224	—	—	160	—	—	205	4	5	848	1	1	1,064	—	1	583
Coldbath Fields	34	1,067	10,344	40	1,068	8,444	53	911	8,727	46	1,147	12,548	24	948	8,673	18	548	4,682	30	778	4,472
Derby - -	—	252	44	—	228	53	—	235	28	—	286	76	—	608	303	—	356	139	—	110	527
Devizes -	—	64	195	—	57	120	—	65	202	—	57	264	—	98	204	—	35	101	—	16	153
Dorchester -	—	32	8	—	41	4	—	48	7	—	40	9	—	27	2	—	17	10	—	25	87
Durham -	—	78	14	—	79	7	—	56	14	—	82	23	1	86	7	—	50	—	—	348	534
Exeter - -	—	211	365	—	159	388	—	161	290	1	123	148	—	150	188	—	75	124	—	1	380
Gloucester -	—	12	81	1	24	104	—	14	198	—	3	169	—	4	182	—	—	105	—	—	176
Hereford -	—	29	25	—	38	33	—	36	50	1	25	12	—	48	40	—	20	19	—	75	130

Return of Whipping, Solitary or Dark Cells, and Stoppage of Diet—*cont.*

Prison.	Year ended 29th September.															Half year ended 31st March.			Year ended 31st March.		
	1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Punishment Cells.	Dietary Punishment.
Holloway	—	123	1,827	—	102	1,916	—	81	1,436	—	86	956	—	54	671	—	39	611	—	341	740
Hull	3	255	390	1	217	364	1	247	285	1	402	204	1	279	143	1	372	217	1	350	360
Huntingdon	—	5	99	1	10	41	—	6	101	—	6	60	—	6	41	1	6	38	5	24	175
Ipswich, late co.	2	39	136	1	17	78	2	23	113	7	17	166	3	39	184	7	13	124	3	14	207
Ipswich, late boro	1	209	—	1	341	—	3	338	—	1	235	—	—	266	—	—	117	—	—	2	15
Kendal	—	33	20	—	25	23	—	19	28	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	7	—	4	59
Kirkdale	2	196	2,121	1	283	2,073	—	913	2,100	—	841	2,390	—	920	1,643	—	708	1,078	13	154	3,288
Knutsford	—	65	495	—	67	477	1	43	459	—	37	406	—	52	358	—	10	150	1	15	312
Lancaster	—	26	388	—	37	770	—	34	1,244	1	39	1,091	1	46	908	—	15	386	1	13	993
Leeds	—	826	—	1	967	1	1	1,122	—	1	874	—	1	621	—	—	218	—	1	31	590
Leicester, North	2	109	—	2	144	—	—	114	—	2	98	8	2	122	15	—	45	10	2	16	524
Leicester, South	—	35	—	—	45	—	1	55	—	—	105	—	1	224	—	—	80	—			
Lewes	—	66	28	—	156	47	—	155	28	2	159	15	1	183	28	—	85	4	3	23	218
Lincoln	—	269	442	2	360	756	3	249	641	1	287	1,506	—	317	1,371	—	135	821	—	123	1,103
Liverpool	4	2,308	371	8	2,008	435	3	2,386	553	1	2,069	40	3	2,270	9	1	1,307	48	8	93	2,030
Maidstone	14	1,963	—	2	1,974	—	11	1,931	—	11	1,736	2	8	2,037	—	3	931	934	—	58	319
Manchester	40	1,262	2,844	39	1,416	2,751	29	1,079	3,215	13	276	2,078	21	110	604	22	6	522	19	3	723
Morpeth	—	127	332	—	285	591	—	394	167	—	53	441	—	71	350	—	38	134	—	53	463
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	22	369	—	40	477	—	18	388	—	25	454	—	48	353	—	18	180	—	21	428
Newgate	—	—	53	—	—	89	—	2	139	—	2	160	—	2	150	—	—	129	—	—	117
Northallerton	1	122	254	—	139	147	4	197	211	—	159	218	—	78	275	—	57	68	2	31	263
Northampton (Upper)	—	25	46	—	28	37	—	3	34	—	4	52	—	2	69	1	7	14	—	6	23
Northampton (Lower)	—	—	76	—	—	147	—	2	104	—	1	114	—	4	169	1	4	101	—	3	89

Return of Whipping, Solitary or Dark Cells, and Stoppage of Diet—*cont.*

Prison.	Year ended 29th September.															Half year ended 31st March.			Year ended 31st March.		
	1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Whipping.	Punishment Cells.	Dietary Punishment.
Norwich	—	—	17	—	—	5	—	—	15	—	31	3	—	—	107	—	—	112	1	5	255
Nottingham	—	—	44	1	75	65	—	103	106	—	63	148	1	132	154	—	100	81	—	80	46
Oxford	—	169	—	—	80	107	1	76	110	1	18	109	—	32	135	1	6	93	—	23	171
Petworth	—	37	5	—	52	20	—	30	12	—	54	31	—	64	22	—	27	19	—	12	19
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Preston	5	277	1,307	5	401	1,040	5	472	1,252	5	488	1,065	13	788	1,032	—	441	364	6	170	1,556
Reading	2	18	176	1	7	119	—	3	127	—	—	82	—	—	23	—	1	14	1	4	26
Ruthin	—	18	77	—	23	59	—	38	155	—	9	97	—	3	437	—	2	187	2	5	229
St. Albans	1	40	49	—	45	53	—	42	50	—	83	104	—	47	78	—	27	41	—	5	119
Shepton Mallet	1	21	8	—	28	7	—	15	10	1	27	17	1	29	20	—	6	4	2	8	11
Shrewsbury	—	35	101	—	19	73	—	19	79	—	2 1	64	—	24	93	—	21	73	1	10	110
Southwell	1	22	61	3	37	73	2	29	106	—	3 5	88	1	26	74	2	6	24	—	10	50
Spalding	—	8	22	—	10	12	—	4	34	—	3 0	65	—	17	92	—	13	90	2	58	222
Stafford	1	23	2,212	—	22	3,150	3	28	2,353	5	2 3	2,752	1	22	2,925	—	5	1,937	2	14	1,819
Strangeways (Manchester)	8	1,625	2,645	14	2,190	3,503	10	2,903	2,429	10	2,947	2,197	6	4,404	3,810	2	1,638	2,127	6	794	3,441
Swansea	—	47	2	1	133	60	—	38	107	—	70	248	—	27	225	—	118	4	—	22	304
Taunton	1	9	21	—	5	37	2	21	104	—	10	80	1	6	91	—	—	24	—	5	41
Usk	—	6	13	—	14	70	—	26	371	—	16	393	—	8	190	—	2	107	—	2	90
Wakefield	—	411	1,326	—	361	1,506	—	453	1,305	—	582	1,588	—	492	1,623	—	262	998	—	490	1,388
Wandsworth	11	172	1,095	14	196	1,118	10	140	1,369	16	180	1,518	27	140	1,481	12	67	756	17	110	1,784
Warwick	1	224	—	1	204	—	1	165	—	1	157	—	1	251	—	—	115	—	—	125	56
Westminster	—	92	2,055	—	52	2,565	—	70	2,070	—	96	1,828	—	83	1,839	—	20	940	—	52	1,025
Winchester	6	43	505	2	33	418	3	44	456	1	50	583	2	69	497	2	18	257	3	53	493
Worcester	2	309	—	3	426	—	5	322	—	2	225	1	4	210	5	2	87	—	3	47	86
York	1	122	423	2	154	1,082	2	150	1,308	6	112	1,150	6	199	1,324	2	67	400	4	103	759

Appendix No. 24.

Periodical Medical Reports and Statistical Records by Medical Officers.

30th November 1878.

In order that the periodical medical reports and statistical records required to be made in accordance with the Prison Act, 1865, and the Rules for Local Prisons, may contain in a concise form such information as may be specially necessary to the Prison Commissioners, the medical officers of prisons are requested to furnish these reports to this department within seven days of the expiration of each quarter of the year, on the form provided for the purpose, containing the following particulars :—

1. A return of sickness and mortality of prisoners during the quarter, showing the number of patients treated for sickness, the number of deaths, and the particulars of each death.
2. A report as to the sanitary condition of the prison; the suitability of the food, clothing, and water supply; and the presence, or otherwise, of any influences unfavourable to the health of the prisoners.

Appendix No. 25.

Notes by the Medical Inspector.

The number of deaths from natural causes among male prisoners in the local prisons in England and Wales during the year ended March 31, 1877, was 136, or 8·4 per 1,000 of the daily average population. Among the females, the deaths were 31 in number, giving a ratio per 1,000 of only 7·8. The 167 deaths among prisoners of both sexes give a rate per 1,000 of 8·3, being 2 per 1,000 less than the average death rate of the previous five years. The actual number of deaths and the rate per 1,000 are lower than those of any year of which a record can be found in the annual judicial statistics, yet the number of patients admitted into hospital was almost the same as in the previous year. Whether the cases were of a more or less severe character, there are no means of judging, but there is some reason to think that they were in a less advanced state of disease than in previous years, and that they were therefore more amenable to medical treatment. In the medical management of a prison it is desirable to exclude impostors from the hospital and to admit genuine cases before serious mischief is done, but the immense difficulty of steering between the two dangers of admitting impostors and excluding cases of genuine disease in its incipient stages can be appreciated only by those who have actually had the duty to perform.

A simple but very possible explanation of the circumstance, that while the number of admissions into hospital has remained the same, the deaths have diminished, may be that the new uniform diet, and the new arrangements generally may have been more favourable to health than the old, and that minor ailments may have taken the place of those of a more severe character, but it is perhaps too early as yet to form any conclusion on this point. Whatever may be the cause, it cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly satisfactory that the first complete year of the Commissioners' control of the prisons should be signalised by a striking diminution in the actual and proportional number of deaths.

Some very interesting facts are recorded in the medical statistics, and more than one of these, in the absence of satisfactory evidence, might well be regarded as incredible. It could scarcely, for example, have been supposed possible that only one case of small-pox would occur in one year in the local prisons in the whole of England and Wales, and that there should not be a single instance of scarlet fever, or of any form of typhus or "gaol" fever. Such a term as gaol fever might now be expunged from the English vocabulary, on the ground that its retention is an injustice to those who have the management and control of the prisons. Of typhoid or enteric fever there were only 14 cases, and of these, five occurred in one prison in an infected district. This immunity from

typhoid fever in all but a few prisons is a striking testimony to the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements generally. In the majority of cases the disease resulted from sanitary defects in existence before the prisons came under the control of the Commissioners, defects that could not all be immediately rectified. Where it has been found that a remedy could at once be applied, no time has been lost in doing so, as in the case of a prison which has for years past been partially supplied with water taken from a river at a point about 200 yards below the outfall of the county infirmary, where there has been a constant succession of cases of typhoid for a long period. The discharges of these patients have been washed down to the prison, and then pumped up daily by crank labour, and distributed in a diluted form to the cells. Although this water was intended only for cleaning purposes, it has no doubt frequently been used by prisoners for drinking. It need not be said that as soon as this was brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners they ordered the supply of this poisonous water to be stopped.

The number of cases of acute rheumatism (52) must appear small when it is remembered that no less than 192,600 persons slept under the roofs of the prisons in the 12 months. Pulmonary phthisis was the cause of admission into hospital in 196 cases, and 27 cases remained from the previous year. The number remaining on the 31st March of this year was just four more, but this slight increase may be readily explained by the severity of the winter. If phthisis were the "scourge of prisons," as in times past, these figures would be much higher. Of disorders of the intellect there were 277 cases. This figure includes uncertified cases of partial imbecility and weakmindedness, as well as the cases of insanity certified and removed to asylums. The 561 patients admitted into hospital on account of diseases of the respiratory system were suffering chiefly from bronchitis.

No less than 654 prisoners were admitted into hospital for "anomalous and "feigned diseases."

It were to be wished that diagnosis could reach such a point of accuracy that the impostor could always and at once be detected. Detection is, no doubt, very common, and the 654 who figure in the table are only the residuum who have escaped being found out, at least for a time, but the number is very large, and it is not easy to see how it can be reduced. It is better to run the risk of admitting an impostor than that of refusing treatment in a case of genuine disease.

Passing now to Table III., it will be seen that the deaths from phthisis and hæmoptysis (spitting of blood) were 47, or 28·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths from natural causes. This number, low as it is, is probably capable of some reduction. Four prisoners died from fever. These were all enteric or typhoid cases. Fourteen prisoners committed suicide during the year, against 22 in the year ended September 29, 1877, the last year for which statistics have been published.

Here I think it may be well to compare the number of suicides during a given period in the local prisons, with the number during the same period in the convict prisons, and I will take the five years and a half ended March 31, 1879.* During this period, the number of suicides in the convict prisons, with an average population (in round numbers) of 10,000, was 10; in the local prisons, with an average population of 20,000, the number, according to the judicial statistics, was 81. In the local prisons, therefore, the number of suicides in proportion to the average population, was about four times that of the convict prisons. The largest per-centage of cases occurred at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, where, with a daily average population of about 300, there were seven suicides, or nearly six more than would have occurred if the proportional number of suicides had been no greater than the ratio of suicides to the average population of the local prisons generally.

Perhaps this may be explained by the fact that during the greater part of the period the Clerkenwell prison was used as a place only for the detention of persons waiting for trial, and that the number of its inmates tortured by suspense and anxiety, and constantly undergoing various forms of acute mental suffering, was much larger in proportion to its population than in

* The broken period is necessitated by the alteration in the periods of the annual statistics which formerly ran from 29 September, but now run from 31 March.

ordinary prisons. It is interesting to observe that in the neighbouring prison of Coldbath Fields with its large average population of nearly 2,000, there were only five suicides during the same period, or two less than at the small prison from which it was chiefly fed. This would seem to show that life becomes more tolerable when sentence has been pronounced, and the period of doubt brought to an end.

The largest actual number of cases, and, next to Clerkenwell, the largest number of cases in proportion to population was at Salford (13 cases); then follow, at some distance, Preston (5 cases), Wakefield (5 cases), and Leeds, Newcastle, and Stafford, each with two cases. In no other prison was there more than one case; and in 27 of the existing prisons, there were none. The reason why there should be these considerable differences among the prisons is not yet clear, but it is to be hoped that some reduction in the total number of suicides is possible. A case of suicide in prison cannot be regarded as an individual fact, and nothing more. For every prisoner who yields to the suicidal impulse, probably many are tempted, and resist; their misery may be great, but not great enough to culminate in self-destruction. Just as every death from natural causes represents much sickness in the population at large, so, I would submit, does every suicide in prison represent much bodily and mental suffering, and that suffering of a kind which does not assist in reformation of character, but rather demoralizes by diminishing self-reliance and weakening the power of self-control.

The high ratio of suicides to population in local prisons as compared with convict prisons is unexpected and surprising; for various considerations would have led to the supposition that convicts undergoing long terms of penal servitude would be more exposed to causes of mental depression, and would therefore be more liable to the temptation to commit suicide than prisoners undergoing comparatively short sentences of a few weeks or months. The subject is one of interest and importance, but cannot be pursued further at present.

Some interesting results are arrived at by an examination of the mortality, during the past year, of prisons of different sizes, with the general result of showing that the death rate, taking one prison with another, is higher in very small prisons than in those with large populations. Thus, in the 12 prisons with average populations exceeding 500 there were 86 deaths, giving a ratio of 8·5 per 1,000. In the 42 prisons with average populations of less than 200 there were 46 deaths, giving a ratio per 1,000 of 9·1. The larger the prison, up to a certain point, the more perfect the organization, and this probably affords at least a partial explanation of the difference. The lowest mortality in 1st class prisons was at Wandsworth, where, with an average population of 928, there was but one death. The highest mortality in small prisons was at Cambridge, where, with an average population of only 92, there were five deaths. The difference between the death rate of the two sets of prisons was not due to the greater prevalence in the small prisons of any one form of disease; and the only point that it appears at present possible to establish is that in the small prisons the per-centage of deaths from pulmonary consumption was less than in prisons of the 1st class, notwithstanding that sixteen of the 47 deaths entered as having been caused by phthisis and hæmoptysis occurred at Salford and Wakefield. In several large prisons (Stafford, Kirkdale, Leeds, Liverpool, Wandsworth, Durham, Westminster, Maidstone, and Preston) there were no deaths from this cause.

It may be observed that, in the majority of cases, the prisons in which there was no mortality were in the southern districts.

In conclusion, I think I am justified in stating that the medical statistics for the year under report, although less complete than may be expected in future years, are nevertheless highly satisfactory as to what they indicate. They are, at least, sufficient to show that, in matters relating to health, a step in advance has been made since the prisons came under the control of the Commissioners; and I may add that the signs of future progress are sufficiently distinct to afford them encouragement in the discharge of their difficult and anxious duties.

R. M. Gover.

Summary of Medical Statistics of Local Prisons in England and Wales for the Year ended March 31, 1879.

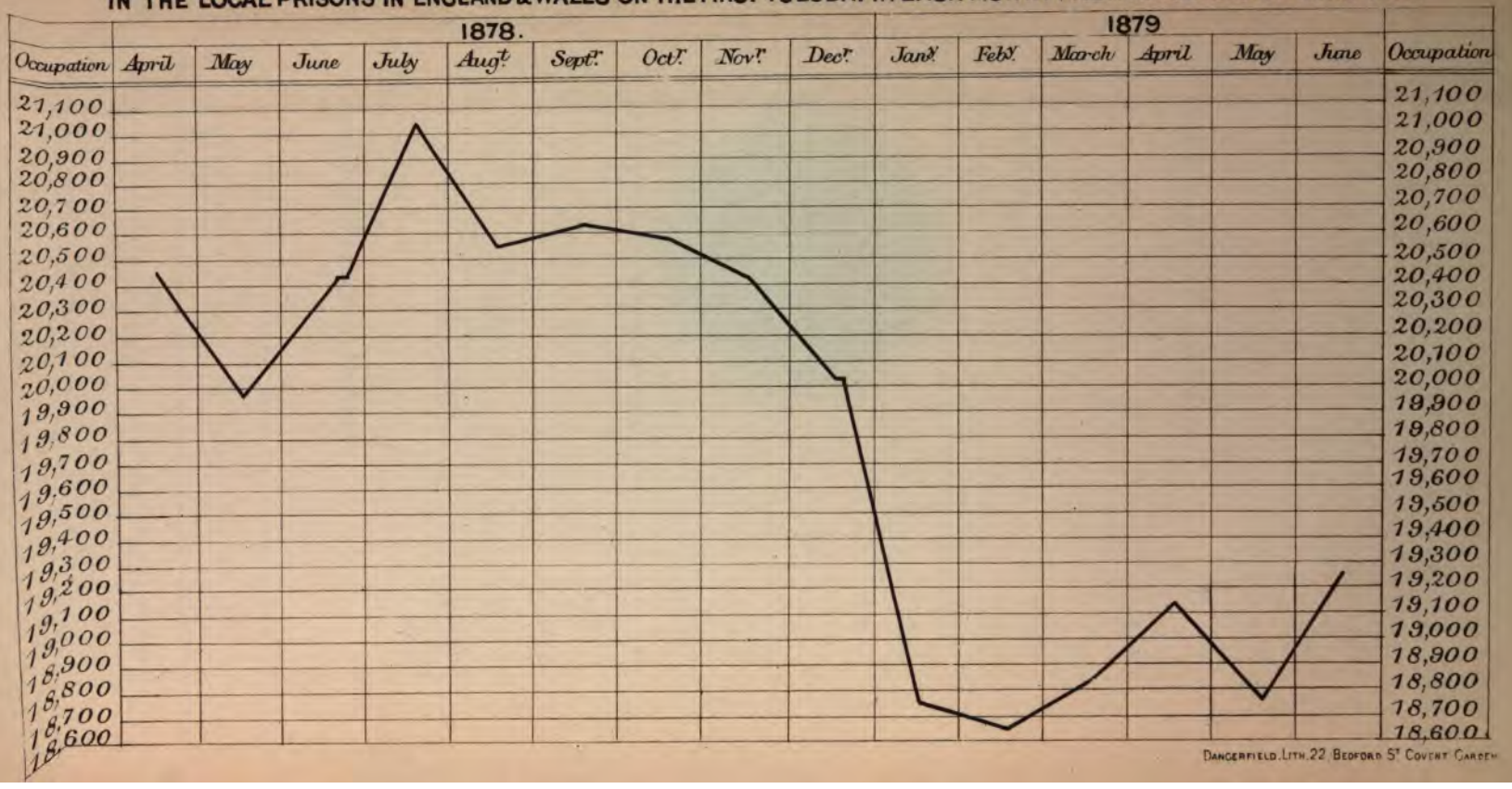
Prison.		Number admitted into the Prison during the Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Patients admitted into Hospital.	Number of complaining sick treated out of Hospital, including new and old cases.	Deaths from Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Deaths from continued Fever.	Deaths from Suicide.	Deaths from other causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
Aylesbury	Males	871	165	8	163	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	80	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	Males	427	134	35	1,247	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	97	13	5	209	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	Males	4,366	407	28	1,649	2	—	1	2	5
	Females	1,285	87	10	265	—	—	—	1	1
Bodmin	Males	659	99	3	230	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	146	19	1	39	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	Males	1,698	131	1	244	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	604	35	2	63	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge	Males	599	92	7	252	2	—	—	3	5
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury	Males	1,088	128	37	1,286	1	—	—	1	2
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiff	Males	1,702	143	69	387	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	645	37	59	164	—	—	—	—	—
Carlisle	Males	1,156	107	9	363	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	388	35	3	17	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	Males	658	48	3	155	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	83	7	4	23	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	Males	595	42	—	160	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	143	11	—	48	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	Males	1,482	139	8	362	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	474	38	2	143	—	—	—	—	—
Clerkenwell	Males	8,451	289	6	705	—	—	1	3	4
	Females	2,557	86	7	357	—	—	1	3	4
Coldbath Fields	Males	13,085	1,830	198	5,010	3	1	—	9	13
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelmsford	Males	1,256	207	32	1,633	2	—	—	—	2
	Females	195	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby	Males	2,381	284	50	3,240	1	—	—	2	3
	Females	395	34	35	1,080	—	—	—	—	—
Devizes	Males	968	150	7	395	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	126	13	2	55	—	—	—	—	—
Dorchester	Males	589	87	22	432	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	112	10	3	50	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	Males	4,390	455	16	501	—	1	—	3	4
	Females	1,797	125	12	139	—	—	—	1	1
Exeter	Males	1,431	198	35	163	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	283	33	9	59	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	Males	1,491	185	33	—	1	—	—	1	2
	Females	332	36	9	—	—	—	—	1	1
Huntingdon	Males	450	72	7	100	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	102	8	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
Hereford	Males	726	89	23	64	—	—	1	1	2
	Females	152	10	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway	Males	2,341	295	52	7,072	2	—	1	—	3
	Females	156	10	—	300	—	—	—	—	—
Hull	Males	2,660	303	21	1,467	1	—	—	1	2
	Females	795	91	9	327	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	Males	685	93	3	216	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	99	9	3	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal	Males	255	21	5	60	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	42	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkdale	Males	3,788	411	66	5,540	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	1,351	131	62	664	—	—	—	1	1
Knutsford	Males	2,014	248	35	1,293	2	—	—	3	5
	Females	667	76	29	187	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	Males	1,376	130	None.	1,441	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	254	54	None.	536	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester, N.	Males	558	108	29	387	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	49	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester, S.	Males	1,508	158	5	235	2	—	—	—	2
	Females	275	17	3	40	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	Males	3,167	380	174	1,175	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	1,075	133	14	343	—	—	—	—	—
Lewes	Males	1,458	233	25	498	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	347	42	3	134	—	—	—	1	1
Lincoln	Males	2,204	156	6	1,385	1	—	—	1	2
	Females	290	24	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	Males	6,003	568	186	3,491	—	1	—	1	2
	Females	5,317	418	236	2,376	—	—	—	3	3
Maidstone	Males	2,157	334	315	10,208	—	—	—	5	5
	Females	759	67	44	914	—	—	—	—	—

Summary of Medical Statistics of Local Prisons in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Number admitted into the Prison during the Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Patients admitted into Hospital.	Number of complaining sick treated out of Hospital, including new and old cases.	Deaths from Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Deaths from continued Fever.	Deaths from Suicide.	Deaths from other causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
Manchester	Males	5,399	499	166	1,142	3	—	—	7	10
	Females	3,765	283	130	871	—	—	—	3	3
Morpeth	Males	612	57	11	239	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	281	27	5	112	—	—	—	1	1
Newcastle	Males	2,323	194	60	1,365	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	1,325	70	32	923	—	—	1	1	2
Newgate	Males	1,483	69	7	601	—	—	—	2	2
	Females	226	8	3	71	—	—	—	—	—
Northallerton	Males	1,014	129	18	435	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	317	32	6	64	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton (Upper)	Males	417	65	1	165	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	20	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton (Lower)	Males	637	90	1	95	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	140	13	1	22	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich	Males	1,487	159	27	2,196	—	—	—	3	3
	Females	175	13	2	248	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham	Males	1,540	113	28	401	—	—	—	2	2
	Females	340	31	3	42	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	Males	824	88	5	192	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	111	7	1	23	—	—	—	—	—
Petworth	Males	197	78	3	61	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	32	8	1	12	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	Males	508	34	3	43	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	220	14	2	20	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	Males	723	92	1	194	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	184	21	6	35	—	1	—	—	1
Preston	Males	3,185	349	53	2,671	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	983	73	5	618	—	—	—	1	1
Reading	Males	959	142	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	141	12	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ruthin	Males	458	56	18	168	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	57	8	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans	Males	718	63	12	235	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	94	6	2	26	—	—	—	—	—
Shepton Mallet	Males	949	124	12	560	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	169	20	7	75	—	—	—	—	—
Shrewsbury	Males	1,233	134	59	518	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	239	19	8	47	—	—	—	—	—
Southampton	Males	192	47	2	42	—	—	—	2	2
	Females	59	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Southwell	Males	684	116	44	319	2	—	—	—	2
	Females	18	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Spalding	Males	625	57	16	249	—	—	—	3	3
	Females	83	9	5	54	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford	Males	4,955	609	102	2,736	—	—	—	4	4
	Females	1,234	108	37	549	—	—	—	—	—
Strangeways (Salford)	Males	7,604	650	152	2,632	6	—	3	5	14
	Females	3,032	233	101	1,122	1	—	—	1	2
Swansea	Males	794	98	4	85	1	—	—	1	2
	Females	420	36	8	33	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton	Males	618	156	123	2,803	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	74	4	—	224	—	—	—	—	—
Usk	Males	952	98	3	453	—	—	—	2	2
	Females	366	30	3	95	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield	Males	8,017	1,015	181	11,187	6	—	—	10	16
	Females	2,202	221	124	3,460	3	—	—	1	4
Wandsworth	Males	4,905	753	256	9,576	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	2,227	175	91	2,789	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick	Males	1,531	253	4	556	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	223	28	3	97	—	—	—	1	1
Westminster	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	8,402	583	75	4,230	—	—	—	5	5
Winchester	Males	2,194	284	2	846	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	436	40	1	95	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester	Males	1,733	237	35	1,873	2	—	—	1	3
	Females	391	36	12	75	—	—	—	—	—
York	Males	3,572	185	21	2,405	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	372	26	5	241	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX Nº 26.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE LOCAL PRISONS IN ENGLAND & WALES ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN EACH MONTH FROM APRIL 1878 TO JUNE 1879.



DANGERFIELD. LITH. 22 BEDFORD ST COVENT GARDEN

APPENDIX No. 26.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE LOCAL PRISONS IN ENGLAND & WALES ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN EACH MONTH FROM APRIL 1878 TO JUNE 1879

ON OF THE PRISONS
IN THE SNTH FROM APRIL 1878 TO JUNE 1879.

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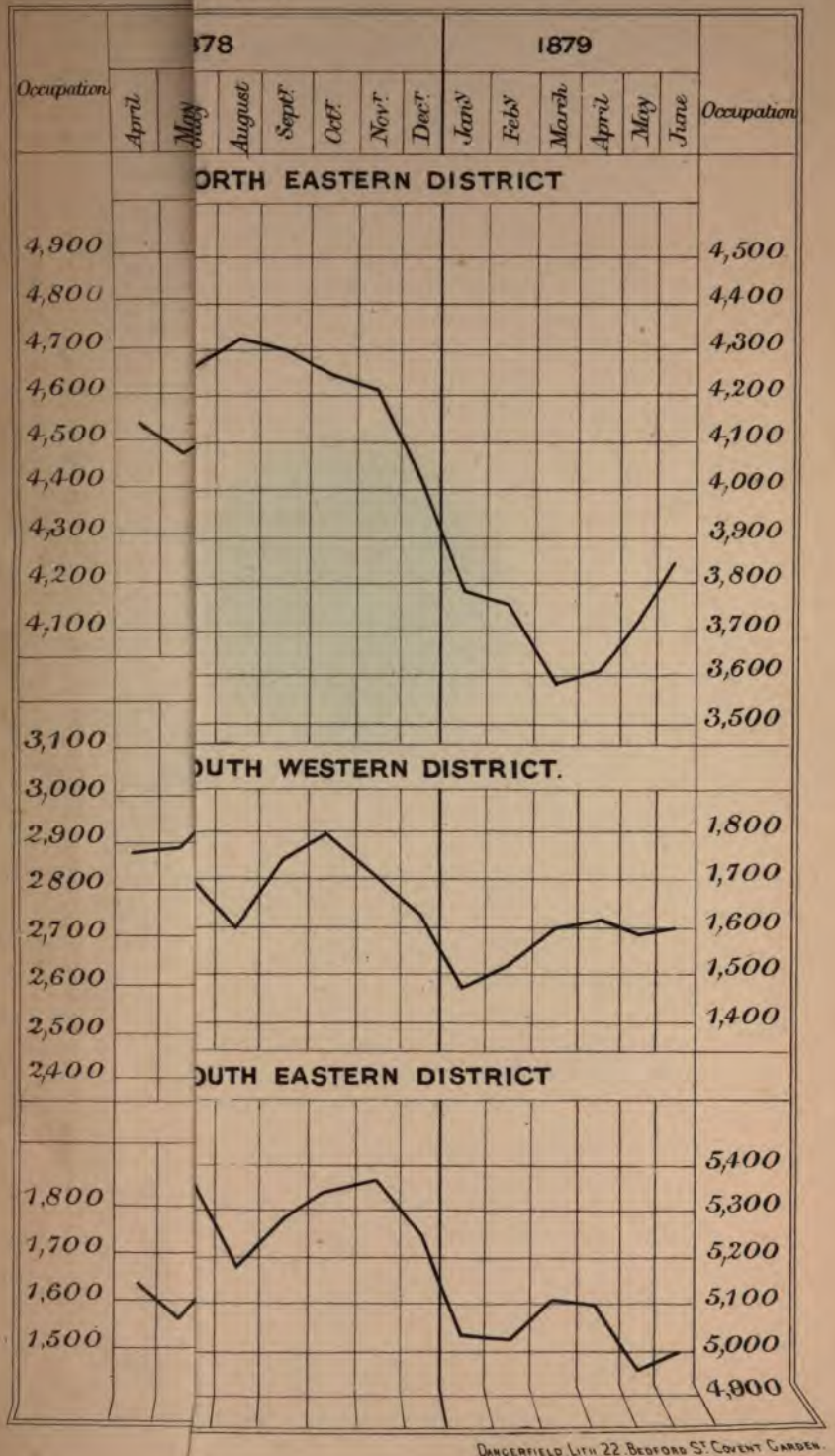


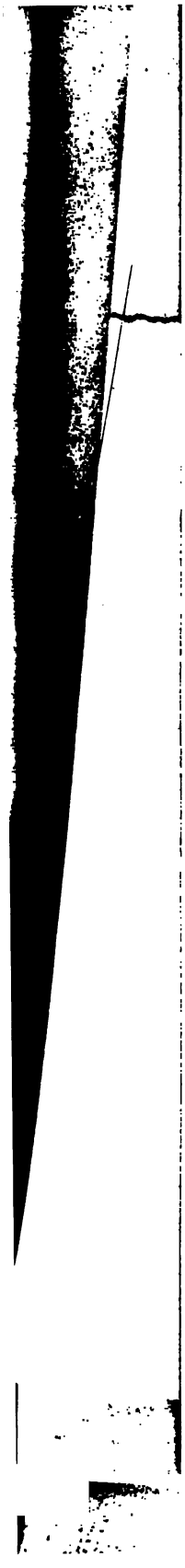
DANGERFIELD LITH 22 BEDFORD ST. COVENT GARDEN.

LIST of the LOCAL PRISONS in each of the six sub-divisions of ENGLAND and WALES (with reference to the preceding diagrams.)

North-west District.	West-central District.	East-central District.
Carlisle.	Aylesbury.	Bedford.
Carnarvon.	Birmingham.	Cambridge.
Chester.	Carmarthen.	Chelmsford.
Kendal.	Gloucester.	Holloway.
Kirkdale.	Hereford.	Huntingdon.
Knutsford.	Northampton, Upper.	Ipswich.
Lancaster.	Northampton, Lower.	Leicester.
Liverpool.	Shrewsbury.	Newgate.
Manchester.	Stafford.	Norwich.
Preston.	Warwick.	Spalding.
Ruthin.	Worcester.	St. Albans.
Strangeways.		

(*continued.*)

North-east District.	South-west District.	South-east District.
Derby.	Bodmin.	Canterbury.
Durham.	Bristol.	Clerkenwell.
Hull.	Cardiff.	Coldbath Fields.
Leeds.	Devizes.	Lewes.
Lincoln.	Dorchester.	Maidstone.
Morpeth.	Exeter.	Oxford.
Newcastle.	Plymouth.	Petworth.
Northallerton.	Shepton Mallet.	Portsmouth.
Nottingham.	Swansea.	Reading.
Southwell.	Taunton.	Wandsworth.
Wakefield.	Usk.	Westminster.
York.		Winchester.



1909 2

SECOND REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS,

WITH APPENDIX.

(PART II.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1879.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1879.

[C.—2442.-I.] *Price 6d.*

REPORTS BY THE INSPECTORS ON EACH OF THE LOCAL PRISONS.

AYLESBURY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making, picking coir, &c.	40 110/365	—	40 110/365	213 9 1	—	213 9 1
Grinding corn	19 326/365	—	19 326/365	63 5 7	—	63 5 7
Gardening	2 103/365	—	2 103/365	28 2 6	—	28 2 6
Tailors	2 274/365	—	2 274/365	—	100 8 0	100 8 0
Shoemakers	1 273/365	—	1 273/365	—	53 16 0	53 16 0
Carpenters	348/365	—	348/365	—	34 16 0	34 16 0
Bricklayers and labourers	3 271/365	—	3 271/365	—	68 6 0	68 6 0
Painters and glaziers	33/365	—	33/365	—	2 9 6	2 9 6
Tinsmiths	180/365	—	180/365	—	9 0 0	9 0 0
Blacksmiths	36/365	—	36/365	—	1 19 0	1 19 0
Whitewashers	183/365	—	183/365	—	8 3 0	8 3 0
Tread-wheel	24 293/365	—	24 293/365	—	—	—
Pumping water	13 316/365	—	13 316/365	—	—	—
Service of the prison	5 110/365	91/365	5 210/365	—	50 17 6	50 17 6
Debtors	1 314/365	31/365	1 345/365	—	—	—
Washing, clothing, and bedding	41/365	3 165/365	3 206/365	—	138 7 0	138 7 0
Making ditto		1 248/365	1 248/365	—	47 12 6	47 12 6
Repairing ditto	—					
Sick	7 343/365	98/365	8 441/365	—	—	—
Unemployed	38 150/365	3 165/365	42 315/365	—	—	—
Total	164 340/365	9 52/365	174 392/365	304 17 2	515 14 6	820 11 8

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by tread-wheel, hand corn mills, and a crank pump, affording ample employment for all prisoners in 1st stage.

The conduct of the officers generally has been good, but the great changes in the staff during the year have made it difficult to carry out the discipline of the prison efficiently. Seven male officers have been superannuated, 3 resigned, and 1 exchanged. Two warders have been fined for breaches of discipline, and two others reprimanded for neglect of duty.

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been good. Four were placed in punishment cells; 117 received dietary punishments; 109 were punished by loss of stage privileges.

The clothing is reported to be sufficient, the dietary ample, and of an excellent quality. There have been no deaths, and the sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory.

The chapel services have been regularly performed, and the prisoners visited by the chaplain, who reports favourably of the attention paid to his instructions.

The materials supplied by contract have been uniformly good.

The mark system has been fully carried out, and is reported by the governor to be on the whole satisfactory.

BEDFORD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making, weaving, and plaiting	32	—	32	130 1 9	—	130 1 9
Oakum picking	32	3	35	—	—	—
Hair „	3	—	3	4 18 3	—	4 18 3
Tailoring and sewing	2	2	4	—	117 7 6	117 7 6
Shoemaking	3	—	3	6 7 1	117 7 6	123 14 7
Bricklayer and stonemason	1	—	1	—	39 2 6	39 2 6
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	39 2 6	39 2 6
Whitewashing and painting	3	—	3	—	93 18 0	93 18 0
Gardeners and labourers	1	—	1	—	23 9 0	23 9 0
Smiths and stokers	1	—	1	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Pumping water	1	—	1	—	15 13 0	15 13 0
Washing, ironing, and incidental	8	6	14	—	219 2 0	219 2 0
Crank labour	27	—	27	—	—	—
Shot drill	6	—	6	—	—	—
Sick	13	2	15	—	—	—
Unemployed				—	—	—
Total	134	13	147	141 7 1	696 8 0	837 15 1

Loss on oakum account 19*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Net profit on prisoners' labour compares unfavourably with previous years, because, before handing the prisons over, the large stock of mats in hand had to be disposed of, and the usual markets were therefore completely glutted.

Hard labour, 1st class, consists of weaving mats and matting with heavy looms; 27 cell cranks; 6 cranks for pumping water; shot drill, only resorted to when there are more prisoners than can be employed on cranks. Hard labour, 2nd class, consists of mat-making, and trimming, picking coir and oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, bricklaying, painting, cleaning gaol.

The conduct of the officers has been uniformly good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been with few exceptions good, one case of violence, a military prisoner assaulting an officer, is reported, the offender was flogged by order of the visiting committee. The following is a summary of the punishments for the year:—

	Males.
Corporal punishment	1
Punishment cells	15
Dietary punishment	103
Loss of stage and other privileges	75
Total	194

The food, clothing, and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The materials supplied have been in accordance with contract.

The mark system answers well; a very similar system has been in force for years, and has always proved a great inducement to good conduct and industry.

The chaplain reports that separate cellular secular instruction is given to all prisoners entitled to the privilege, prayers are read daily, and services held on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. The surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has been good, there were 40 hospital cases, of which four were lunacy cases and were removed to an asylum, two prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds; several prisoners lost greatly in weight owing to the severity of the weather and in consequence were allowed extra diet. The larger proportion of prisoners are military.

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheeling coal and labouring work	16	—	16	—	166 18 8	166 18 8
Stoking	3	—	3	—	46 19 0	46 19 0
Pumping water	20	—	20	—	156 10 0	156 10 0
Stonebreaking	50	—	50	286 14 9	—	286 14 9
Baking	1	—	1	—	23 9 6	23 9 6
Cleaning	20	5	25	—	195 12 6	195 12 6
Cooking	6	1	7	—	54 15 6	54 15 6
Shoemaking	5	—	5	—	153 18 2	153 18 2
Tailoring	7	—	7	—	190 2 10	190 2 10
Painting and whitewashing	4	—	4	—	93 18 0	93 18 0
Mat-making Oakum picking Weaving matting	163	26	189	66 0 7	160 7 4	226 7 11
Engineers' work	5	—	5	—	156 10 0	156 10 0
Bricklayers' work	15	—	15	—	469 10 0	469 10 0
Gardening	3	—	3	—	46 19 0	46 19 0
Carpentry	5	—	5	—	156 10 0	156 10 0
Needlework	—	26	26	—	183 10 6	183 10 6
Laundry work	—	18	18	—	281 14 0	281 14 0
Incidental receipts, &c.	—	—	—	24 3 6	—	24 3 6
Daily average of trial prisoners Debtors Deserters Sick and unemployed	84	11	95	—	—	—
Total	407	87	494	376 18 10	2,537 5 0	2,914 3 10

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by pump crank and stone breaking. A tread-wheel, for grinding corn, is in course of erection.

The conduct of the officers generally has been satisfactory, excepting one, who was called upon to resign.

The conduct of the prisoners has of late improved considerably, and there have been no offences of a serious nature.

Handcuffs had been used for 4; punishment cells 127; dietary punishments 473; loss of marks and privileges 436.

The surgeon reports the health of the prisoners has been good; the diet good in quality and quite sufficient, except in five cases. There have been five deaths from natural causes, and one suicide. The daily average of sick in infirmary was 0·11.

The services in the chapel have been regularly performed by the chaplain, who reports favourably on the behaviour of the prisoners.

The contracts generally have been satisfactorily fulfilled.

The stage and mark system has been fully carried out, and the governor reports most favourably of the results.

Considerable addition has been made to the accommodation, and some is still in progress. This is much needed, as there has been a large increase in the number of prisoners who are now received from outlying districts.

BODMIN PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	38	—	38	12 17 0	10 16 8	23 13 8
Oakum or coir picking	26	—	26	28 0 7	—	28 0 7
Mat and matting making	13	—	13	65 16 4	—	65 16 4
Labouring	3	—	3	—	17 15 6	17 15 6
Masoning	1	—	1	—	36 6 0	36 6 0
Tailoring and shoemaking	1	—	1	—	53 2 0	53 2 0
Painting	0	—	0	—	6 10 0	6 10 0
Carpentering and smithing	1	—	1	—	46 14 0	46 14 0
Cleaning the prison	9	3	13	—	51 15 3	51 15 3
Wood-cutting	3	—	3	—	5 14 0	5 14 0
Service of the prison	1	—	1	—	24 13 0	24 13 0
Knitting	—	6	6	—	32 5 8	32 5 8
Laundry	—	7	7	4 2 5	108 4 7	112 7 0
Sick	2	2	4	—	—	—
Unemployed				—	—	—
Total	99	18	118	110 16 4	393 16 8	504 13 0

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of a tread-wheel, which accommodates 64 prisoners, the power being utilised in grinding wheat. The prisoners are worked half on the wheel and half resting, 15 minutes of each, the time of rest being employed in picking oakum or coir. Matting weaving with heavy looms.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has as a rule been good. The number of punishments has been as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishments	1	—
Punishment cells	4	3
Dietary punishments	98	7
Loss of stage or other privileges	49	7

The food and clothing have been of good quality and sufficient.

The supplies of materials by the contractors have been well carried out.

The stage system is duly carried out and works very satisfactorily; the prisoners all seem anxious to gain the full amount to be earned, and as a consequence prison offences have sensibly decreased.

The chaplain reports, "Among the advantages resulting from the changes introduced I place—

"1st. The encouragement given to the prisoner to good conduct and industry by making him beneficially interested in his own labour. This has already reduced the prison offences to less than one quarter."

"2nd. The humane provision for sending destitute prisoners to their destination on discharge from prison."

"3rd. The substitution of open seats in the chapel."

Among the disadvantages I place—

"1st. The change of hours of daily service from 8.15 to 11.25. The prisoners, hungry and tired with their morning's labour, cannot be in the fittest frame of mind for attending divine service."

"2nd. I fear the system of cellular instruction will be much less useful than the old plan of assembling the prisoners for instruction in school."

The surgeon reports, "The sanitary condition of the prison is good, and the "the health of the prisoners very satisfactory. There has been no epidemic "disease during the year."

"The diet I find good and sufficient, but men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment lose strength and weight from being subject to progressive diet. This is, however, partially made up on attaining the highest diet."

BRISTOL PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleaning	10	3	13	—	203 9 0	203 9 0
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	38 17 6	38 17 6
Shoemaking	1	—	1	—	38 17 6	38 17 6
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	46 13 0	46 13 0
Washing, ironing, mangling, &c.	—	7	7	—	108 17 0	108 17 0
Needlework	—	8	8	—	82 18 8	82 18 8
Whiteliming, glazing, painting, and incidental repairs	2	—	2	—	62 4 0	62 4 0
Masonry	1	—	1	—	46 13 0	46 13 0
„ labouring	1	—	1	—	31 2 0	31 2 0
Stone breaking	2	—	2	3 7 3	—	3 7 3
Oakum picking	89	11	100	28 2 0	45 0 0	73 2 0
Baking	1	—	1	133 12 11	—	133 12 11
Sick	1	1	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	21	5	26	—	—	—
Total	131	35	166	165 2 2	704 11 8	869 13 10

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of a tread-wheel, which accommodates 20 prisoners, and pumps water for the use of the prison. The prisoners are worked 10 on and 10 off for about four or five minutes each, the exact time being regulated by the wheel itself, which strikes a gong when it has made a certain number of revolutions.

With one exception the officers have conducted themselves satisfactorily during the year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory, especially among those who by their sentences are entitled to marks; the principal offenders being those of a month and under. The punishments have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells	8	—
Dietary punishments	106	3
Loss of stage, &c.	23	—

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient, although the latter is of various patterns.

The contracts have been generally well carried out.

The stage system is duly carried out, and found to work very satisfactorily.

Owing to the cells in this prison not being artificially lighted in any way, the hours of labour during the winter months have to be considerably curtailed.

The chaplain reports "there is a daily short service, and two services on "Sundays, &c., but the male and female prisoners cannot attend the same "service.

"No instruction of a secular character is given in this prison, and the books "for prisoners' reading (some old ones transferred from Bath) are very inade-"quate in quality.

"A Roman Catholic priest visits the prison regularly to see the prisoners of "that religion."

BRISTOL PRISON—*continued.*

The deficiency mentioned by the chaplain will very shortly be remedied.

The surgeon reports that with few exceptions he has visited the prison and seen the prisoners daily except on Sundays.

He states "the health of the prisoners has been good; no death has "occurred; the prison has been clean and healthy and free from any epidemic "disease. The general diet is sufficient, but not more than sufficient."

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weaving and mat-making	20	—	20	118 10 6	—	118 10 6
Sawing and cutting wood	17	—	17	166 13 8	—	166 13 8
Carpenters	1	—	1	14 0 0	26 2 6	40 2 6
Shoemakers and tailors	4	—	4	15 12 0	80 14 0	96 6 0
Bricklayer, painters, &c.	4	—	4	—	93 12 0	93 12 0
Cooks	2	—	2	—	62 8 0	62 8 0
Washing	1	—	1	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
Cleaning	5	—	5	—	79 0 0	79 0 0
Labourers	2	—	2	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
Teasing oakum	14	—	14	—	—	—
Tread-wheel and crank (pumping water)	15	—	15	—	78 0 0	78 0 0
Sick	7	—	7	—	—	—
Unemployed				—	—	—
Total	92	—	92	314 16 2	482 4 6	797 0 8

There was a good trade in firewood at Cambridge Borough Prison; when that prison was closed the trade was brought here, and it has been carried out with very satisfactory results; the chopped wood is all sold wholesale to a local merchant.

Hard labour, 1st class, is enforced by—the tread-wheel, used for pumping water, accommodation for 14 prisoners, who work eight hours per day; five cell cranks, resistance reduced to a minimum, task 14,000 revolutions; 11 looms for weaving cocoa matting, and circular saw for cutting firewood.

The officers have generally conducted themselves well.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, there have been only 169 punishments during the year for breaches of prison discipline, as follows:—

	Males.
Corporal punishment	2
Punishment cells	13
Dietary punishment	115
Loss of stage	39
Total	169

The food has been good, but the surgeon reports that it has been necessary in several cases to increase the quantity on account of loss of weight and debility.

CAMBRIDGE PRISON—*continued.*

The clothing and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

The mark system works well, and no doubt tends to reduce the number of prison offences.

Wisbeach, Ely, and Cambridge Borough Prisons have been closed, and the male prisoners who would have gone there have been sent to this prison, but there is no accommodation for females, who are sent to Huntingdon.

Three prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds. There have been five deaths, and 261 cases of sickness of a trivial nature. The surgeon attends daily. The chaplain reads prayers daily, and holds service twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

CANTERBURY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum picking	37·57	—	37·57	55 9 6	—	55 9 6
Cultivating land	7·72	—	7·72	73 3 8	—	73 3 8
Mat-making	·1	—	·1	9 19 1	—	9 19 1
Pumping water by tread-wheel	41·4	—	41·4	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
Shoemaking and mending	·43	—	·43	—	17 11 9	17 11 9
Tailoring	1·96	—	1·96	—	31 11 9	31 11 9
Washing	2·77	—	2·77	—	80 9 4	80 9 4
Bricklayers' work	·84	—	·84	—	53 0 5	53 0 5
Carpenters' work	·66	—	·66	—	28 3 8	28 3 8
Engineers' and smiths' work	·55	—	·55	—	32 2 6	32 2 6
Painters' work	·3	—	·3	—	7 10 6	7 10 6
Crank	4·04	—	4·04	—	—	—
Cooking for prisoners	2·85	—	2·85	—	—	—
Cleaning prison	9·	—	9·	—	—	—
Nurses	1·2	—	1·2	—	—	—
Sick	2·71	—	2·71	—	—	—
Unemployed	13·8	—	13·8	—	—	—
Total	127·9	—	127·9	138 12 3	270 9 11	409 2 2

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of pumping water from well to tanks by tread-wheel, field and spade labour, and crank. There are sufficient means of enforcing hard labour according to numbers sentenced.

All the officers have shown themselves diligent and competent in the performance of their duties, and their general conduct has been very good.

The prisoners have been generally orderly and obedient, and have performed their labour satisfactorily. The number of prisoners punished has decreased to 118 in the year ending 31st March 1879, the average number for the preceding five years being 268. There has not been any case of corporal punishment, and no prisoner has been restrained in irons or handcuffs. The new dietaries are a great improvement upon those formerly in use, being more palatable and nutritious from the improved method of cooking, a complaint from a prisoner as to the quality of his food being a rare occurrence. The dietaries and clothing are both good and sufficient. The materials supplied by all the contractors have been of good quality, and there has been no cause of complaint.

CANTERBURY PRISON—*continued.*

The mark system has been worked without difficulty, and has had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the conduct of the prisoners, who are anxious not to lose the stage privileges and other benefits resulting from good behaviour. Consequently reports for misconduct have decreased, and the prison discipline has been more easily maintained than under the old system.

The prison is in good repair; some sanitary defects are being remedied by the substitution of dry earth closets. The reception cells have been improved by the addition of bells and gas stoves.

A considerable increase, as compared with former years, has arisen in the earnings of the prisoners during the past year, which amounted to 409*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, their average annual earnings for the previous five years having been 160*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Repairs to the buildings and other work for the public benefit have been performed by prison labour.

SUMMARY OF PRISON PUNISHMENTS.

Number punished.	Prison offences.			
	Violence.	Idleness.	Other breaches of Regulations.	Total.
118	2	40	97	139

The chaplain states that divine services have been regularly performed during the year, viz., daily morning prayer, morning and evening prayer on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and that the behaviour of the prisoners has been uniformly good. That every cell is furnished with a Bible and a prayer book. That prisoners in the third stage have been supplied weekly with library books. That 267 prisoners (after entering the second stage) have been placed under instruction, the schoolmaster visiting such prisoners in the evening, in their cells, and not giving instruction collectively as in past years.

The surgeon reports that during the year no special epidemic disease has occurred. One case, much resembling typhoid fever in its early stage, proved to be dysentery, this occurred at a time when the drainage of the prison was defective.

In the latter part of the autumn and winter it became necessary, especially among the younger men, to increase the diet of several, chiefly those on the shorter sentences. This had not been needed before, and has not been required in the spring. The food and clothing have been good, and the supply of water satisfactory. Under the new system of labour there has been a marked diminution in the number of frivolous complaints of illness amongst those at 1st class hard labour.

During the year there have been,—

Cases of slight indisposition, requiring to be seen more than once	341
Cases requiring treatment in the infirmary	37
Cases of insanity	7

There were two deaths from natural causes. The greatest number of sick at one time was 25.

CARDIFF PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making	8	—	8	65 2 11		
Picking oakum	26	6	32	119 17 6		
Gardening	7	—	7	45 0 1		
						230 0 6
Assisting engineer	8	—	8	—	166 8 0	
Carpentering	2	—	2	—	67 12 0	
Shoemaker	2	—	2	—	52 0 0	
Tailoring, needlework, and knitting	1	9	10	—	80 12 0	
Cooks and cleaning prison	17	6	23	—	215 0 0	
Laundry work	—	8	8	—	124 16 0	
						706 8 0
Tread-wheel	42	—	42	—	—	—
For trial	10	4	14	—	—	—
Received, and not employed	6	2	8	—	—	—
Debtors	8	—	8	—	—	—
Sick and attendance on sick	6	2	8	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	143	37	180	230 0 6	706 8 0	936 8 6

Hard labour of the 1st class is furnished by a tread-wheel which accommodates 63 prisoners, that is, 42 on and 21 off. The prisoners are worked 10 minutes on the wheel and five minutes off. The wheel, however, is not applied to any purpose.

The conduct of the officers has with one exception been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole satisfactory.

The punishments have been as under :—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells	2	7
Dietary punishments	361	87
Loss of stage, &c.	159	23

The articles supplied for food and clothing have been good and sufficient. There is a greater variety of diet than formerly, and the soup is more nutritious.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been fairly good.

The stage system is duly carried out. The governor states he considers it tends to maintain discipline, and in most cases prevents a resort to the more severe punishments previously in vogue.

The making of paper bags has been recently introduced into this prison, and as far as it has gone it has been a success.

The governor reports that 120 prisoners received assistance on discharge from the local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Morning prayers are said daily by the chaplain, and two services are performed by him on Sundays, &c.

He also gives religious and moral instruction to prisoners in their cells when he considers it desirable.

The secular instruction is carried on by the clerk and one of the warders, and the prisoners make on the whole satisfactory progress.

CARDIFF PRISON—*continued.*

The surgeon reports that "the general health of the prisoners during the "past year has been satisfactory, and that he has no reason to believe that "the confinement and labour carried out have acted unfavourably on the "prisoners. The ventilation of the cells is satisfactory, and he has at his "weekly inspection found them clean and free from noxious smells."

CARLISLE PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needlework	—	3	3	1 1 7	6 5 0	7 6 7
Laundry work	—	6	6	4 18 5	20 10 0	25 8 5
Knitting	—	5	5	1 2 4	13 0 0	14 2 4
Oakum picking	21	8	29	2 0 11	—	2 0 11
Mat-making	17	—	17	213 15 1	—	213 15 1
Stonebreaking	14	—	14	23 12 0	—	23 12 0
Wool picking	4	1	5	1 6 3	—	1 6 3
Sundry	—	6	6	13 1 8	—	13 1 8
Cleaning	6	3	9	—	9 0 0	9 0 0
Stoking	1	—	1	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
Cooks	2	—	2	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Shoemakers	1	—	1	—	5 10 0	5 10 0
Tailors	1	—	1	—	5 10 0	5 10 0
Tread-mill	24	—	24	—	24 5 0	24 5 0
Labouring	5	—	5	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Limewashing	1	—	1	—	4 0 0	4 0 0
Painting	1	—	1	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
Digging for water pipes	1	—	1	—	3 10 0	3 10 0
Plastering } Joinering }	1	—	1	—	5 10 0	5 10 0
Sundry	1	—	1	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
Sick	1	1	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	5	2	7	—	—	—
Total	107	35	142	260 18 3	120 0 0	380 18 3

It is anticipated that the earnings will be greatly increased this year, as in addition to knitting, which has been lately more largely carried out, it is proposed to contract for the washing of the clothing of the military, and to undertake other descriptions of industrial labour.

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by the tread-wheel, crank, stonebreaking, and weaving. The tread-wheel accommodates 32 prisoners.

The conduct of the officers has been generally satisfactory. One assistant warder was dismissed the service for introducing prohibited articles into the prison. The whole of the staff has been placed on the new scale of pay.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very orderly. The following is a summary of the punishments awarded, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Punishment cells	4	1	5
Loss of diet	139	4	143
Loss of stage privileges	4	—	4
	147	5	152

CARLISLE PRISON—*continued.*

The governor reported that the new dietaries have been satisfactory, and there have been no complaints. The clothing in use has, with the exception of that for the female prisoners, been what was left by the late prison authority, and has been sufficient in quantity and quality. The materials supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

The stage system works well. The long-sentence prisoners, it is remarked, value the privilege, and it acts as an incentive to industry and good behaviour.

The Rev. A. Edwards, who has resigned after several years' service, consequent on being appointed to a living in the neighbourhood, reported that steps have recently been taken with a view to recommencing school work, which had been discontinued for the last few years. Instruction is now given by the matron in the females' prison, and the acting clerk and storekeeper in the men's prison, and the duty has been efficiently performed by these officers.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. During the year the prison has not been visited by any epidemic, and the number of serious cases has been small; only one death has occurred during the year, and that from suicide.

During the past year many rooms and other parts of the prison have been freed from a large quantity of rubbish, the accumulation of many years; and in numerous parts of the prison the governor has effected many improvements, which have been carried out by prison labour. The male wing, which was dark and badly lighted, has been much improved by the introduction of two skylights. The drainage, which was faulty, has been repaired, and a leakage in the water service has been discovered and also made good.

The wall of the viaduct, which overlooked the prison, has been raised, &c. in accordance with an agreement made between the corporation of Carlisle and the Commissioners; and this evil has therefore been greatly remedied.

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making	3 48/305	—	3 48/305	29 17 2	—	29 17 2
Oakum picking	10 235/305	372/305	11 155/305	15 4 10	—	15 4 10
Masonry work	301/305	—	301/305	—	27 8 0	27 8 0
Labourers of various kinds	1	—	1	—	21 14 0	21 14 0
Tailoring and shoemaking	1 31/305	—	1 31/305	—	17 10 7	17 10 7
Smiths, painting and carpentering	1 133/305	—	1 133/305	—	20 19 7	20 19 7
Stoker or fireman	1	—	1	—	20 16 0	20 16 0
Cooking	1	—	1	—	20 16 0	20 16 0
Baking	104/305	—	104/305	—	5 4 0	5 4 0
Cleaners	1 233/305	1 9/305	2 242/305	—	41 4 10	41 4 10
Laundry	301/305	1 4/305	1 125/305	—	24 6 0	24 6 0
Tread-wheel	15 102/305	—	15 102/305	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Needle workers	—	1 172/305	1 172/305	—	13 13 0	13 13 0
Sick	1 31/305	(1 9/305)	1 22/305	—	—	—
Unemployed	9 187/305	2 67/305	11 254/305	—	—	—
Total	48 229/305	6 229/305	55 193/305	45 2 0	243 12 0	288 14 0

CARMARTHEN PRISON—*continued.*

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of working on the tread-wheel which employs 19 prisoners at a time, and pumps water for the whole establishment.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been good, and there has been no serious breach of discipline during the year. Six prisoners have been placed in punishment cells; 25 received dietary punishments; and 7 punished by loss of stage privileges.

The surgeon reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good. He says, "the provisions are of good quality, and the higher classes of dietary "Nos. 3 and 4 are on the whole sufficient for the need of the prisoners en- "gaged in hard labour. But the classes Nos. 1 and 2 are not sufficient for "those engaged in hard labour." The clothing and bedding are reported sufficient. One death has occurred from natural causes. One case of insanity removed to Broadmoor.

Divine service has been regularly performed by the chaplain, who visits daily.

The materials supplied by contractors were of good average quality.

The mark system is fully carried out, and the governor considers it will have a good effect upon the casual prisoners, but not on the habitual criminals.

CARNARVON PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Breaking stones, heavy loom, and crank mills	4	—	4	156 19 7	—	156 19 7
Mat-making	13	—	13			
Picking oakum	13	6	19			
Cleaners	2	1	3	—	54 15 0	54 15 0
Cooks	1	—	1	—	18 5 0	18 5 0
Shoemakers	19/365	—	19/365	—	2 7 6	2 7 6
Tailors	89/365	—	89/365	—	11 2 6	11 2 6
Masonry	102/365	—	102/365	—	13 10 0	13 10 0
Joinering	18/365	—	18/365	—	2 14 0	2 14 0
Laundry	—	2	2	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Needlewomen	—	1	1	—	15 13 0	15 13 0
Sick	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unemployed	8	1	9	—	—	—
Total	42 334/365	11	53 334/365	156 19 7	149 13 0	306 12 7

Hard labour is carried out by crank mills, weaving with heavy beaters, and occasional stone-breaking. There are not sufficient means of enforcing 1st class hard labour. It is, however, proposed to transfer a tread-mill to this prison.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory, with one exception.

The conduct of the prisoners has been orderly. One hundred and nineteen men and eleven women were punished during the year by stoppage of diet; seven men were confined in a punishment cell, and four were punished by loss of stage.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the prison has not been visited by any epidemic. The diet was good in quality and sufficient in quantity.

One prisoner received Her Majesty's pardon on account of health, and one was removed to a lunatic asylum, being insane on admission.

CARNARVON PRISON—*continued.*

The materials supplied by the contractors were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The stage system was commenced on the 5th May 1878, and is reported by the governor to work very fairly.

The governor reported that the rules and regulations had been carried out as far as practicable.

Seven additional cells had been added to the accommodation, and the work performed satisfactorily by prisoners.

The chaplain stated in his report that the schoolmaster had diligently discharged the duties of his office, and that the services of the gaol had been regularly performed during the past year.

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheel crank and fibre picking	114	—	114	—	—	—
Mat-making	40	—	40	246 11 9	—	246 11 9
Cleaning	10	2	12	—	—	—
Cooks	3	—	3	—	73 4 0	73 4 0
Shoemaking	3	—	3	—	158 12 8	158 12 8
Tailoring	3	—	3	—	28 11 5	28 11 5
Laundry	1	5	6	—	187 4 0	187 4 0
Carpenters	1	—	1	—	48 4 0	48 4 0
Smiths	3	—	3	—	42 16 4	42 16 4
Painters	2	—	2	—	35 1 6	35 1 6
Bricklaying and whitewashing	4	—	4	—	22 4 6	22 4 6
Needlework and fibre picking	—	8	8	—	58 2 9	58 2 9
Sick	6	1	7	—	—	—
Unemployed	17	1	18	—	—	—
Total	207	17	224	246 11 9	654 1 2	900 12 11

The labour of the prisoners is hired to a contractor, for whom all material he likes to send is worked up into mats, &c., according to his directions, the sum shown as net profit is the amount actually paid by him during the year.

First class hard labour is enforced at tread-wheel and crank combined, pumping water for the use of the prison and for the police station.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

Conduct of prisoners has been generally good. Punishments for breaches of prison discipline have been inflicted as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	2	0
Dietary do.	183	2
Loss of stage	73	0
Punishment cells	20	0
Total	278	2

CHELMSFORD PRISON—*continued.*

Food, clothing, and bedding have been sufficient and good.

Supply of materials by contractors has been satisfactory.

The stage system is fully carried out and works well.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and holds services twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Each prisoner after passing the first stage, and all boys under 16, without reference to stages, receive secular instruction. Six cases of insanity have occurred, two males and four females having been removed to the county asylum. Only one death has occurred.

CHESTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making and matting weaving	24	—	24	214 6 11		
Picking hair	2	—	2	16 10 0		
Picking oakum	29	14	43	9 10 8		
Weaving halters	5	—	5	37 19 9		
Preparing firewood	25	—	25	236 11 0		
Washing and repairing barrack bedding	5	8	13	232 3 10		
Winding worsted	1	1	2	0 13 4		
Sundries				3 12 10		751 8 4
Shoemakers	1	—	1			
Tailors	2	—	2			
Mechanics and 1 Labourer	5	—	5	—	255 1 5	—
Pumping water	6	—	6			
Washing, making, and mending gaol clothes	—	10	10	—	114 19 4	—
Stoking boilers, cooking, lime-washing, and cleaning gaol, &c.	10	3	13	—	202 16 0	572 16 9
Shot drill	8	—	8	—	—	—
Sick	16	2	18	—	—	—
Unemployed				—	—	—
Total	139	38	177	751 8 4	572 16 9	1,324 5 1

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by means of crank labour at the pumps, and sawing wood, weaving, matting, and shot drill. Hard labour of the 2nd class consists of the various employments enumerated in the statement of earnings annexed.

The officers have discharged their duties with zeal and fidelity. The female officers have been placed on the new scale of pay.

The conduct of the prisoners has, with a few exceptions, been quiet and orderly. There have been 149 punishments by punishment cells, 373 by reduction of diet, and 134 by loss of stage privileges.

The dietaries are good and sufficient, and the old clothing, which is still worn, is in good condition.

The materials supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

The governor is of opinion that the mark system and gratuities work well in encouraging the industry and good conduct of the prisoners, and in reducing the reports and punishments. Some prisoners have been enabled to obtain clothing, others to return to their friends or support themselves until they got work; the governor is not aware of any instance in which the gratuity has been misused.

CHESTER PRISON—*continued.*

Two cells have been converted into a bakery, two others into a day-room for debtors, and an oven has been built by prison labour. The general repairs have, as far as possible, been done by prison labour; but there is, as must be expected, some difficulty experienced in carrying out any extensive work for want of skilled mechanics.

The rules and regulations for the management of the prison have been observed and enforced.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, only one death having occurred.

CLERKENWELL PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tailors, shoemakers, and upholsterers	2	—	2	—	20 16 0	20 16 0
Carpenters, whitewashers, &c.	5	—	5	—	139 3 6	139 3 6
Needlework	—	20	20	—	102 10 7	102 10 7
Laundry work	—	11	11	18 3 11	325 0 1	343 4 0
Oakum picking	18	—	18	11 14 7	—	11 14 7
Sick	25	9	34	—	—	—
Unemployed	239	46	285	—	—	—
Total	289	86	375	29 18 6	587 10 2	617 8 8

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed picking oakum, cleaning, &c., but convicted criminal prisoners are in the 2nd stage when admitted, being received as transfers from other prisons after having passed through the 1st stage.

The conduct of the officers of the prison has been satisfactory. The prisoners have been well conducted as a rule. The provisions have been good in quality and sufficient in quantity, and not more than sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been satisfactory.

The majority of the prisoners being unconvicted the mark system is not applied to them. In the few cases of convicted prisoners where it has been applied it appears to work satisfactorily.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells	1	—
Dietary punishments	571	12
Total	572	12

The religious services have been daily and duly performed; owing to the capacity of the chapel being inadequate for the numbers who should attend at

CLERKENWELL PRISON—*continued.*

one time, two services are held, and separate visitation of all the prisoners has been carried out as far as possible.

The surgeon reports that the gaol has been in a healthy condition; that there have been no serious cases of illness, although the number of casual sick has been large, owing to the long continued and severe winter; that the cells are clean and free from any bad smell; that the drainage is good, and the water supply abundant and good; that the food is generous, nutritious, and wholesome.

COLDBATH FIELDS PRISON.

The tread-wheel having been burned down in March 1877 there are not at present sufficient means of enforcing hard labour of the 1st class. The prisoners are employed at oakum picking and various industrious trades, as shown in the accompanying labour table:—

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tailors	63	—	63	—	1,498 7 9	1,498 7 9
Shoemakers	61	—	61	—	494 12 10	494 12 10
Mat-makers	143	—	143	730 17 0	31 16 5	762 13 5
Basket and brush makers	16	—	16	98 19 2	100 0 0	198 19 2
Printers	9	—	9	—	53 18 10	53 18 10
Carpenters	9	—	9	212 16 0	249 18 7	462 14 7
Blacksmiths	12	—	12	—	550 15 4	550 15
Pickers	1,087	—	1,087	386 2 4	—	386 2 4
Coopers	1	—	1	—	4 0 0	4 0 0
Painters	11	—	11	—	577 3 0	577 3 0
Bricklayers	6	—	6	—	278 16 0	278 16 0
Labourers	5	—	5	—	181 4 4	181 4 4
Sweeps	1	—	1	—	17 6 2	17 6 2
Stokers	10	—	10	—	229 6 6	229 6 6
Cooks	12	—	12	—	547 10 0	547 10
Cleaners	220	—	220	—	3,421 0 0	3,421 0 0
Laundry	34	—	34	—	909 1 0	909 1 0
Sick	77	—	77	—	—	—
Unemployed	53	—	53	—	—	—
Total	1,830	—	1,830	1,428 14 6	9,144 16 9	10,573 11 3

The conduct of the officers has been good, with the exception of two, who were dismissed.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, the offences shown in the accompanying summary of punishments have been committed by a comparatively small proportion of the whole aggregate of prisoners. Considering the large numbers of men from the disorderly classes passing annually through this prison the cases of violent or turbulent behaviour have been comparatively rare. The great bulk of offences has consisted of idleness or breaches of rules as to non-communication with other prisoners.

COLDBATH FIELDS PRISON—*continued.*

STATEMENT of PUNISHMENTS and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31 March 1879 in the above PRISON.

MALES.

Prison Punishments.				Prison Offences.				
Corporal Punishment.	Punishment Cells.	Dietary Punishment.	Loss of Stage and other Privileges.	Violence.	Escapes.	Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.	Total Offences.
30	778	4,472	6,628	121	—	6,327	5,302	11,750

The new dietary, from its varied and palatable character, is especially calculated to maintain the strength of long termed prisoners.

The clothing is sufficient.

The materials and provisions supplied by the contractors have been good, with two exceptions, in which cases the contracts have terminated and fresh tenders obtained.

The mark system has worked fairly well.

The duties of the chaplain's department have been carried out as usual. Morning prayers daily, with the addition of a short address on Wednesdays and Fridays. Divine service on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, in the morning and afternoon, with a sermon at both services. Each uneducated prisoner, who is under 21 years of age, as far as the room in the school permits, receives on an average one hour's secular instruction daily.

The surgeon states that the health of the prisoners has been extremely good; that the diet and clothing are sufficient, and that every care has been taken that prisoners should be employed only at such labour as they were physically equal to. The number of infirmary cases amounted to 198, and the number treated out of the infirmary was 5,010. No epidemic has prevailed, and with the exception of one case of continued fever, the prison has been quite free from fever and other contagious diseases.

There have been but 13 deaths during the year, in one of these (that of John Nolan) at an inquest subsequently held, a verdict was returned that deceased died from inflammation of the lungs, and that his death was accelerated by repeated and excessive punishment. This latter statement was completely refuted by a committee of three medical men of high standing, and entirely unconnected with prison matters, appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into the circumstances of the case, who, in an exhaustive report, stated that "Nolan's death was neither induced nor accelerated by the punishments "to which he was subjected, and, furthermore, that the prisoner was treated "during his illness with skill, attention, and indulgence."

DERBY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making, &c.	10	—	10	198 15 0	—	198 15 0
Oakum picking	64	—	64	81 6 1	—	81 6 1
Stone-breaking and cutting firewood	20	—	20	69 10 0	—	69 10 0
Tread-wheel	72	—	72	182 14 0	—	182 14 0
Corn-mill and bakery	5	—	5	—	76 4 0	76 4 0
Tailoring	4	—	4	—	78 7 6	78 7 6
Shoemaking	2	—	2	—	22 0 0	22 0 0
Joinering	1	—	1	—	25 6 3	25 6 3
Smithing	2	—	2	—	36 8 3	36 8 3
Bricklaying	1	—	1	—	15 5 0	15 5 0
Painting and whitewashing	2	—	2	—	33 5 0	33 5 0
Cleaning	33	—	33	—	—	—
Cooks	2	—	2	—	15 0 6	15 0 6
Stone-breaking	3	—	3	—	23 16 0	23 16 0
Washing, sewing, and laundry	—	29	29	—	170 7 0	170 7 0
Debtors	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sick	12	1	13	—	—	—
Unemployed	46	4	50	—	—	—
Total	284	34	318	532 5 1	495 19 6	1,028 4 7

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by stone breaking, at which ¾ yard is the daily task; by tread-wheel, grinding corn, on which prisoners are employed eight hours daily, 10 minutes' rest to 20 minutes' labour, the ascent being 6,864 feet, and by weaving with heavy loom. Second class labour is carried out as shown in the above table.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been uniformly good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, orderly and submissive. The following is a summary of the punishments for prison offences:—

Punishment cells	110
Stoppage of diet	527
Loss of stage and other privileges	135
Total	772

Food, clothing, and bedding have been good and sufficient.

Supply for materials has been good, and up to contract.

The stage system is working well; the prisoners are beginning to appreciate the advantages for good conduct and industry it offers, and as these are more fully realised fewer occasions of the necessity of punishment by stoppage of diet will arise.

The chaplain states two services are performed on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and prayers are read daily; secular instruction is given two hours a week to uneducated prisoners in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stages. The surgeon reports that caused by the severity of the weather and sudden changes there has been more sickness than usual, but that few cases only have occurred of necessity for extra diet, the new dietary being so excellent. There have been 11 cases of lunacy; one died, one sent to his home, and nine removed to an asylum; all showed symptoms on admission. There have been three deaths; two prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds.

DEVIZES PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	47	—	47	23 5 3	345 12 9	368 18 0
Pumping water	2	—	2	—	31 19 0	31 19 0
Coir and oakum picking	71	3	74	69 15 2	—	69 15 2
Laundry	—	4	4	—	67 8 0	67 8 0
Cleaners	7	1	8	—	118 15 0	118 15 0
Bakers	1	—	1	—	23 9 6	23 9 6
Cooks	3	—	3	—	39 5 0	39 5 0
Shoemaking	2	—	2	—	58 8 0	58 8 0
Tailoring	4	—	4	—	107 18 0	107 18 0
Bricklaying, joinery, and masons	1	—	1	—	31 16 0	31 16 0
Whitewashing, painting, and assisting engineer	1	—	1	—	26 13 0	26 13 0
Gardening and labourers	1	—	1	—	17 2 6	17 2 6
Needlewomen	—	3	3	—	37 6 0	37 6 0
Sick	10	2	12	—	—	—
Unemployed				—	—	—
Total	150	13	163	93 0 5	905 12 9	998 13 2

Hard labour of the 1st class. There is a tread-wheel which accommodates 59 prisoners, who work 15 minutes, and rest five minutes.

The power is applied to grinding wheat for the use of the prison, bruising oats, barley, beans, &c.

The general conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory.

The punishments have been—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells	16	—
Dietary punishments	143	10
Loss of stage, &c.	103	1

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The contractors' supplies are, the governor reports, generally satifactory, with the exception of the coals.

The stage system is duly carried out, and works well.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and holds two services on Sundays, &c., and visits the prisoners in their cells occasionally.

Cellular instruction has been given by the schoolmaster to those entitled to receive and who require it.

The surgeon reports, "The health of the prisoners has been generally good; "the prison has been maintained in a perfectly clean and satisfactory con- "dition."

DORCHESTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grinding corn and pumping water.	29	—	29	74 3 2	132 14 6	206 17 8
Oakum picking	23	1	24	5 14 0	—	5 14 0
Mat-making	2	—	2	14 17 0	—	14 17 0
Manufacture of sewage manure	1	—	1	28 17 6	15 11 9	44 8 6
Washing	1	3	4	3 1 3	50 10 9	53 12 0
Mill	1	—	1	—	15 11 0	15 11 0
Baking	1	—	1	—	15 11 0	15 11 0
Cooking	2	—	2	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	15 11 0	15 11 0
Shoemaking	1	—	1	—	15 11 0	15 11 0
Labouring and road mending	1	—	1	—	15 11 0	15 11 0
Carpentering	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	11 10 0	11 10 0
Smiths	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	6 6 0	6 6 0
Tinman	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Bookbinding	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	5 13 0	5 13 0
Painting	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	1 6 0	1 6 0
Masons	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	8 12 0	8 12 0
Whitewashing	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	7 6 0	7 6 0
Cleaners	8	2	10	—	147 14 6	147 14 6
Needlework	—	2	2	—	23 6 6	23 6 6
Sick	3	1	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	10	1	11	—	—	—
Total	87	10	97	126 12 11	530 15 3	657 8 2

Hard labour of the 1st class. There are two tread-wheels at this prison, which accommodate 13 prisoners each. They are on the wheel 20 minutes and then rest 10 minutes. The wheels grind corn and pump water. There are also three hand mills, which grind beans, corn, oil-cake, &c.

The conduct of the officers has generally been good during the year.

With the exception of a few military and naval prisoners the conduct of the prisoners has been good. The punishments have been as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells	23	2
Dietary punishments	86	1
Loss of stage, &c.	15	—

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by contractors have been satisfactory.

The stage system is duly carried out, and works very satisfactorily.

The chaplain reports that the majority of prisoners who have received instruction "have made fair progress. There were a large number who could "neither read nor write, some of whom on discharge have been able to read "very fairly." He states great attention has been paid to religious instruction, and that the conduct of the prisoners in chapel has been satisfactory.

The surgeon reports, "The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory "in all respects. The health of the prisoners generally has been good, and "there has not been any epidemic or other serious disease during the year."

DURHAM PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum picking, packing, rope-beating and drawing	165	13	286	102 16 10	—	102 16 10
Shot drill and oakum picking	108	—				
Mats and matting making by loom	37	—	37	118 17 4	—	118 17 4
Coir ship fender making	7	—	7	59 8 8	—	59 8 8
Tailoring and weaving	24	—	24	100 9 4	—	100 9 4
Boot and shoemaking and mending	4	—	4	64 5 0	—	64 5 0
Chopping and packing firewood	8	—	8	21 8 11	—	21 8 11
Joiners, masons, painters, enginemen, general labourers, cooks, and washerwomen	13	15	28	—	435 8 0	435 8 0
Knitting and sewing	—	74	74	106 2 5	—	106 2 5
Plumbers, tinners, cleaners, stovers, nurses, &c.	28	8	36	—	559 16 0	559 16 0
	394	110	504	573 8 6	995 4 0	1,568 12 6
Sick	8	7	15	—	—	—
Unemployed	53	8	61	—	—	—
Total	455	125	580	573 8 6	995 4 0	1,568 12 6

Shot drill is the principal hard labour employment. A new tread-wheel is now in process of erection, which will be utilized to turn a floor mill to supply the prison (which does not at present bake its own bread).

The other descriptions of hard labour are mat-making, oakum beating, matting making, chopping and packing firewood.

A good business is done here in drawing, knotting, and balling rope yarn, to be used in farming operations instead of hay bands in the harvest field, and for thatching stacks. There are many local orders also for rabbit nets, lawn tennis nets, &c.

The conduct of the officers has been good; two were, however, dismissed for drunkenness on April 1, 1878.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There have been no escapes, or attempts at escape. No suicides, and only one assault, that of one prisoner upon another. There were in the year 521 male and 36 female prison offences, of which two (males) were for violence, 245 (males) for idleness, and the remainder, both males and females, were for breaches of prison regulations.

The punishments have been as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells	336	12
Dietary punishments	506	28
Loss of stage, &c.	62	14

The governor has been desired to avail himself more largely of the stir-about diets, and his powers of forfeiture, both of which punishments he has more generally used of late.

DURHAM PRISON—*continued.*

The new dietary is thoroughly approved of at Durham. The prisoners only complain of the gruel, which they assert contains less meal than the old dietary.

The new clothing has not yet been worn.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

The stage system works well. The governor was at first opposed to it, but is now more favourably inclined towards it.

The general condition of the prison is satisfactory. Among its most urgent needs, however, are a new kitchen with bakehouse, so that bread may be made in the prison, and a new laundry. Portions of the prison are of very recent erection, and are everything that can be wished. The older portions are not so entirely satisfactory. The prison is worked on economical principles, and with a comparatively small staff.

EXETER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making	14	—	14	62 6 5	—	62 6 5
Oakum picking	58	2	61	—	—	—
Stone breaking	7	—	7	—	—	—
Washing	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Old stores	—	—	—	2 15 8	—	2 15 8
Wood chopping	—	—	—	1 4 4	—	1 4 4
Carpentering				—	38 15 0	38 15 0
Whitewashing				—	19 5 6	19 5 6
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	59 0 0	59 0 0
Painting				—	22 16 0	22 16 0
Shoemaking				—	41 12 6	41 12 6
Baking	1	—	1	—	43 4 0	43 4 0
Cooking	1	—	1	—	46 8 0	46 8 0
Gardening				—	13 17 6	13 17 6
Smith				—	12 10 0	12 10 0
Plasterers				—	3 7 6	3 7 6
Barber				—	8 8 0	8 8 0
Brushmaking				—	2 18 0	2 18 0
Mason				—	6 7 6	6 7 6
Bricklayers				—	8 10 0	8 10 0
Assistant engineer				—	5 9 6	5 9 6
Labourers	1	—	1	—	51 6 0	51 6 0
Plumbers				—	2 6	2 6
Bookbinding		—		—	3 13 6	3 13 6
Cleaning	9	3	13	—	241 5 0	241 5 0
Laundry	—	7	7	—	135 19 0	135 19 0
Needlework	—	6	6	—	76 6 0	76 6 0
Tread-wheel	35	—	35	—	—	—
Pumping water	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sick	5	2	7	—	—	—
Unemployed	53	10	64	—	—	—
Total	198	33	231	76 6 5	841 1 0	917 7 5

EXETER PRISON—*continued.*

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of a tread-wheel (which is not applied to any purpose) which accommodates 48 prisoners, who work in threes, remaining 10 minutes on the wheel and resting five minutes.

These is also a crank pump, which accommodates 12 prisoners.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory with few exceptions, and their duties, which at times have been heavy, have been cheerfully performed.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole satisfactory. There has been an absence of any of the more serious offences. The punishments have been as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishments - - - -	—	—
Punishment cells - - - -	1	—
Dietary punishments - - - -	366	14
Loss of stage, &c. - - - -	489	9

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient, but in the latter there at present exists great want of uniformity, owing to the quantities received from local prisons in the neighbourhood that have been closed.

The articles supplied by contract have been with a few exceptions satisfactory.

The stage system is duly carried out, and works very satisfactorily.

The chaplain having after a long service been pensioned through ill-health, the Rev. W. Hamilton has been for some months acting in his stead.

A short service is held daily, and two services on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. There is also a service once a week for the Roman Catholic prisoners. Cellular instruction is given by the schoolmaster.

The chaplain reports, "I think the separate system excellent in its effects, "though it operates very variously. Some of course feel the deprivation of "society very keenly, but in the end own the benefit of it. Others who have "been forced into uncongenial company, whether in the workhouse or the "barrack room, are at once delighted with their solitude. But to those un-"able to read, and not allowed to receive school instruction, the punishment "is very great, and has little mitigation."

The surgeon reports that the prison has not been visited with any epidemic disease during the year. There have been several cases of pulmonary affection due to the inclement weather.

At present the health of the prisoners is good.

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making	20	—	20	126 6 5	6 9	126 13 2
Oakum picking	79	—	79	96 6 2	—	96 6 2
Brush making	—	—	—	—	1 11 0	1 11 0
Printing	1	—	1	35 1 11	—	35 1 11
Shoemaking	1	—	1	10 13 9	39 11 4	50 5 1
Tailor	1	—	1	—	41 14 1	41 14 1
Carpenter	2	—	2	25 8 3	34 4 6	59 12 9
Repairs to buildings: blacksmith 14*l.* 14*s.*, plumber, 20*l.* 19*s.*, bricklayer 14*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, glazier 3*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, labourer 17*s.*	1	—	1	—	54 12 9	54 12 9
Tinker	1	—	1	5 6	17 12 5	17 17 11
Washing	—	21	21	160 3 2	264 4 0	424 7 2
Needlework and knitting	—	5	5	—	66 8 4	66 8 4
Wheel	40	—	40	—	—	—
Cleaners	5	1	6	—	—	—
Cook	1	—	1	—	—	—
Painting and whitewashing	2	—	2	—	—	—
Trial	13	4	17	—	—	—
Debtors	8	1	9	—	—	—
Sick	4	1	5	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	3	9	—	—	—
Total	185	36	221	454 5 2	520 5 2	974 10 4

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by tread-wheel, affording employment for 58 prisoners. It is erected in the open air, and its power is not utilised.

The officers' conduct has been satisfactory. The prisoners have generally behaved well. The punishments were—

Dietary punishments	176
Loss of stage or privilege	91

The surgeon reports the sanitary condition of the prison satisfactory, but makes no special statement.

The governor considers the dietary hardly sufficient, but the clothing good. The materials supplied by contract appear generally to have been good, at any rate there was no complaint.

The governor reports, "The mark system may have the effect of aiding discipline, but to limit the maximum earnings to a six months' term, is, to my mind, an error. An industrious two year man practically has not (though there is a theoretical supposition to the contrary) any advantage for his industry over a scamp who schemes and keeps out of trouble 261 days."

The chapel services have been regularly performed since the appointment of the present chaplain in October last, and there have been frequent celebrations of Holy Communion.

A great number of cells have been improved in the "Penitentiary," but the whole building is utterly unfit for the modern requirements of a prison.

HEREFORD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crank machine, pumping water	30	—	30	—	25 0 0	25 0 0
Weaving matting and rugs, making mats, hassocks, nose bags, mops, lawn tennis, cricket, and other nets, oakum picking, &c.	37	—	37	245 13 4	—	245 13 4
Tailors' labour	1	—	1	—	48 5 3	48 5 3
Bricklayers' do.	1	—	1	—	10 18 2	10 18 2
Bricklayer's labourer				—	2 18 0	2 18 0
Carpenters' labour				—	10 16 4	10 16 4
Painters' do.	1	—	1	—	21 18 0	21 18 0
Shoemakers' do.				—	37 10 9	37 10 9
Washing clothing and bedding	—	6	6	—	125 10 0	125 10 0
Making and mending do.	—	3	3	—	21 9 0	21 9 0
Cleaning and whitewashing	11	—	11	—	—	—
Sick	2	1	9	—	—	—
Unemployed	6			—	—	—
Total	89	10	99	245 13 4	304 5 6	549 18 10

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by a crank machine for pumping water, capable of employing 40 prisoners, erected in a shed with separate compartments protected from the weather, but affording exercise in the open air.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and they have zealously performed their duties, which have been increased by the additional number of prisoners received from Hereford City, Radnor, and Brecon.

The general behaviour of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Ninety-seven males and three females have been punished by loss of privileges and dietary punishment.

The surgeon reports that the dietary is sufficient; the provisions good in quality, and the clothing and bedding good and sufficient. The general health of the prisoners has been good. There has been one case of suicide, one death from natural causes, and one prisoner pardoned on medical grounds.

The materials and provisions supplied by the contractors were generally good.

The stage and mark system has been duly carried out, and has had a very salutary effect, reducing to a large extent the use of dietary punishments and dark cells.

The Sunday and weekday services have been regularly performed by the chaplain, and all prisoners are allowed to see ministers of their several denominations. There have been four celebrations of the Holy Communion during the year. The prisoners have received religious instruction occasionally in their cells.

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat and mat-making (contract)	62	—	62	1,042 18 11½	—	1,042 18 11½
Tread-wheel	27	—	27	—	173 12 5	173 12 5
Oakum-picking (contract)	42	—	42	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
Garden and profit on pigs	8	—	8	32 6 9	87 12 6	119 19 3
Cooking and cleaning, 9,579 days	26	—	26	—	478 19 0	478 19 0
Tailors, 3,043 days, shoemakers, 1,210 days = 4,253 days	11	—	11	—	425 6 0	425 6 0
Carpenters, smiths, painters, &c., 2,950 days	8	—	8	—	295 0 0	295 0 0
Bookbinders, brush and net makers, 493 days	2	—	2	5 11 5	43 14 7	49 6 0
Writers, barbers, washers, &c., 2,665 days	8	—	8	—	133 5 0	133 5 0
Laundry, needlework, knitting, &c.	—	7	7	—	155 5 6	155 5 6
Brickmakers and claymen, 4,676 days	13	—	13	—	467 12 0	467 12 0
	207	7	214			
Sick	6	1	7	—	—	—
Civil side included, unemployed, males, 37, females, 2 = 39, 45 criminals = 84	82	2	84	—	—	—
Total	295	10	305	1,092 17 1½	2,260 7 0	3,353 4 1½

Mats are made for a contractor who finds all materials, which are worked into mats according to his directions. The plan answers well. A considerable number of suits of uniform have been made in the prison. Bricks have also been made to the value of 467*l.*

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced by tread-wheel, working the pug-mill and digging clay for bricks, and in working the mat spinning machine.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole good; for breaches of prison discipline the following punishments have been inflicted:—

Punishment cells	76
Dietary punishment	740
Loss of stage and other privileges	128
Total	944

The food, clothing, and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by contractors have been good, and the contracts satisfactorily performed.

The stage system is considered to work well.

The chaplain has performed services twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and read prayers daily, those prisoners entitled to instruction have been taught one hour a week in class, and have had lessons set them to learn in their cells; all boys under 16 years of age attend school every day. The surgeons reports the general health of the prisoners has been good, one case of

HOLLOWAY PRISON—*continued.*

small-pox occurred, which was removed to the hospital, one prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell while eating his dinner on Christmas Day. Two deaths have occurred from natural causes, and two prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds. The female prisoners have been removed to Westminster and no female prisoners are now received. The wing hitherto used as a female prison is available for male prisoners

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HULL PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar chopping, sugar box making, and wood chopping	52	—	52	493 7 0	—	493 7 0
Mat and matting-making	39	—	39	—	—	—
Oakum beating and picking	13	1	14	—	—	—
Tailoring	3	—	3	—	46 19 0	46 19 0
Shoemaking	4	—	4	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Plate-cleaning, bag mending, and labouring	30	—	30	745 12 11	—	745 12 11
Basket-making	2	—	2	—	5 10 6	5 10 6
Washing, mending, sewing, and knitting	—	84	84	—	256 2 0	256 2 0
Alterations.—Masons, bricklayers, joiners, blacksmiths, painters, slaters, plumbers, and labourers	76	—	76	—	2,751 18 8	2,751 18 8
Grinding mortar and pumping water with treadwheel	49	—	49	—	120 0 0	120 0 0
Grinding corn, baking, &c.	7	—	7	—	110 0 0	110 0 0
Gas making and gardening	9	—	9	—	116 17 6	116 17 6
Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	303	91	394	1,238 19 11	3,469 19 8	4,708 19 7

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced by the tread-wheel, rope beating, and chopping, and sugar breaking. The last-named trade is a feature peculiar to Hull Prison, having been originated by the present governor. It is unmistakeably hard labour, as the chopping is accomplished by the movement of a wheel and treadle worked by the foot. This with the effort of keeping the lumps of sugar in their place, is, when properly tasked, as it is at Hull, certainly hard labour. The net profit during the past year was 493*l.* 7*s.*, and with the new sugar chopping premises, now nearly completed, the employment will, it is thought, soon be largely increased.

It may be remarked here that the employment might well be introduced elsewhere, say at leading seaports (where the sugar arrives) such as London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

The sugar chopping gives rise to many employments of hard labour of the 2nd class, such as box making, sugar packing, &c. There are also under this head wood chopping and bundling, oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., with the ordinary services of the prison.

The same remarks as to new works apply to this prison as to Leeds.

HULL PRISON—*continued.*

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly satisfactory, but the number of prison punishments is high, although few of the cases have been serious. One prisoner by secreting tools from the works managed to get out of his cell and assaulted the night-watchman, whom he nearly overpowered. Had not assistance arrived the prisoner would probably have escaped. Great credit is due to the night-watchman for his vigilance and courage.

The number of punishments has been 766 male and 62 female.

The dietary has been good and sufficient.

The clothing is not the new, and it is but moderately satisfactory, steps are being taken to replace it where required.

The contractors' materials have been uniformly of good quality.

The mark system works well, although governor thinks it is capable of development.

The governor speaking of the system of gratuities thinks that it or something analogous might be "extended to the very numerous class of short sentence "prisoners, who are generally the poorest, and even sixpence or a shilling "would be an inducement to good behaviour when in prison and find them "a few meals until they got work after discharge."

The chaplain says "the past year has been one of no little encouragement "to my efforts amongst the fallen."

The surgeon says, "Considering the transition state of the prison, the "necessary exposure to the cold, and the inclement and long continued "winter, the health of the prison has been remarkably good."

Hull like Leeds Prison is in a state of transition. The existing prison is however well planned, the cells excellent. The alterations and improvements will give greatly increased accommodation at a very moderate expense. The discipline of the prison is good, and the activity and industry on all sides from the governor downwards very great. When duly organised after the new works are completed there ought to be a great development in the commercial returns at this prison. A foundry has already been planned, and is in process of erection here, intended to carry out all the castings required for prison buildings.

HUNTINGDON PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	32	—	32	—	—	—
Oakum-picking, sorting peas	21	—	21	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
Wood cutting	1	—	1	4 4 0	—	4 4 0
Mat-making	1	—	1	8 19 6	—	8 19 6
Cleaners	4	1	5	—	78 5 0	78 5 0
Cook	1	—	1	—	15 13 0	15 13 0
Laundry	—	4	4	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Shoemakers	2	—	2	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Tailors	3	—	3	—	93 18 0	93 18 0
Painter	1	—	1	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Carpenter	1	—	1	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Needlewomen	—	2	2	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Sick / Unemployed	5	1	6	—	—	—
Total	72	8	80	15 3 6	406 18 0	422 1 6

HUNTINGDON PRISON—*continued.*

Description of Hard Labour.

1st Class.

Tread-wheel accommodates 32 prisoners for six hours daily, ascent 8,640 feet.

2nd Class.

Mat-making, picking oakum, knitting, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, gaol cleaners.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has with few exceptions been good.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	M.	F.	Total.
Corporal punishment - - -	5	—	5
Punishment cells - - -	24	—	24
Dietary punishment - - -	167	8	175
Loss of stage - - - -	87	—	87

The food, clothing, and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The articles supplied by the various contractors have been as a rule very satisfactory.

The stage system has worked well, and is a great incentive to good conduct and industry.

The chaplain has performed service daily throughout the year, has seen every prisoner on admission and discharge, and at least once besides in each week. Each uneducated prisoner entitled to instruction is allowed to devote three hours a week on an average to that purpose.

The surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has on the whole been good, the arrangements generally good, with the exception of insufficient ventilation in the old building. One prisoner was insane on admission, and two became so after admission.

Average daily number of sick in infirmary		- -	$\frac{154}{365}$
Do.	do.	excused labour - -	$\frac{122}{365}$
Do.	do.	not excused - -	$\frac{146}{365}$

By far the larger number of prisoners have been military prisoners. All female and some male prisoners formerly sent to Peterborough, Wisbeach, Ely, and Cambridge Borough Prisons are in consequence of the closing of these prisons sent to Huntingdon.

IPSWICH PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum and hair picking -	4	—	4	6 10 11¾	—	6 10 11¾
Bricklayers and labourers, new boundary wall, 53 rods	10 and 34	—	10 and 34	—	148 8 0	
Excavating 611 cubic yards -	—	—	—	—	22 18 3	190 1 3
Dressing and laying 550 yds. of stone - - -	—	—	—	—	18 15 0	
Carpenters - - -	2	—	2	—	73 0 0	
Tailors - - -	2	—	2	—	54 15 0	
Shoemakers - - -	2	—	2	—	54 15 0	
Painter - - -	1	—	1	—	36 10 0	
Whitewashers - - -	2	—	2	—	18 5 0	337 12 6
Cooking - - -	1	—	1	—	18 5 0	
Pumping water - - -	2	—	2	—	18 5 0	
Cleaners - - -	7	—	7	—	63 17 6	
Brick cleaning - - -	—	—	—	—	6 12 0	6 12 0
Cranks - - -	23	—	23	—	—	—
Laundry, washing and sewing - - -	—	8	8	—	146 0 0	146 0 0
Sick - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
Unemployed - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total - -	92	9	101	6 10 11¾	680 5 9	686 16 8¾

The work of the prisoners has been almost entirely confined to pulling down the old and building a new extended boundary wall, which is being rapidly pushed on. Some interior walls have also been removed.

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced by cranks in the cells. The task is 1,400 revolutions, resistance being reduced to a minimum.

The conduct of most of the subordinate officers has been good, but a few instances of carelessness on the part of others have been reported.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The punishments for prison offences have been as follows:—

	Males.
Corporal punishment - - - - -	3
Punishment cells - - - - - -	14
Stoppage of diet - - - - - -	207
Loss of stage and other privilege - - - -	45
Total - - -	269

The health of the prisoners has been generally good, the provisions are of good quality, and the dietary sufficient. In certain cases it has been considered necessary to increase the ration. The clothing and bedding are good and sufficient.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been good.

The mark system works well, and tends considerably to diminish prison offences.

The chaplain reads prayers daily and holds service twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. The Roman Catholic priest holds a weekly service for prisoners of the persuasion. Each uneducated prisoner who has

IPSWICH PRISON—*continued.*

passed the first stage and all juveniles receive instruction in their cells of an evening.

Two prisoners effected their escape from the prison, but were recaptured, one the next day, the other was at large a month. The fact that the boundary wall of the prison was in course of removal no doubt instigated them to the attempt and rendered its accomplishment easier.

KENDAL PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other causes.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	Not in working order.					
Mat-making	$5\frac{12}{365}$	—	$5\frac{12}{365}$			
Oakum picking	$5\frac{220}{365}$	$\frac{220}{365}$	$6\frac{91}{365}$	61 9 0	—	61 9 0
Crushing corn	$\frac{109}{365}$	—	$\frac{109}{365}$			
Shoemaking				—	15 9 0	
Tailoring				—	6 0 0	
Painting and whitewashing				—	7 13 6	
Joinering	$2\frac{88}{365}$	—	$2\frac{88}{365}$	—	2 11 0	
Stonemasons				—	0 17 6	
Locksmiths				—	3 9 0	
Labouring, splitting wood, &c.				—	6 13 6	
Pumping	$\frac{183}{365}$	—	$\frac{183}{365}$	—	7 10 0	
Cooking	1	—	1	—	20 16 0	
Washing	—	1	1	—	20 16 0	
Cleaning and firing	1			—	28 12 0	
Knitting, darning stockings, sewing, &c.	—	$1\frac{33}{365}$	$2\frac{33}{365}$	—	13 16 0	
						134 3 6
Nursing	$\frac{124}{365}$	—	$\frac{124}{365}$	—	—	—
Sick	$\frac{353}{365}$	$\frac{31}{365}$	$\frac{353}{365}$	—	—	—
Unemployed	$4\frac{1003}{365}$	$\frac{344}{365}$	$4\frac{1347}{365}$	—	—	—
Total	$20\frac{1338}{365}$	$3\frac{323}{365}$	$24\frac{87}{365}$	61 9 0	134 3 6	195 12 6

The tread-wheel, which is the only means at this prison of enforcing hard labour of the 1st class, is not in working order. The stage system has been carried out as far as it has been possible to enforce it, and it has been found to answer well. It has been observed that the prospect of being able to earn a gratuity has been an incentive to industry and good behaviour.

One assistant warder was dismissed the service for drunkenness. With this exception the conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

4 men have been punished in the punishment cells.
59 do. by loss of diet.
21 do. by loss of stage for breaches of prison discipline.

The new dietary has answered well, and in the opinion of the surgeon is in every respect adequate.

The clothing, which has been in use many years, is worn out, and the stock is now being replenished. The bedding is good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by the contractors have been of good quality, and in no case has it been necessary to make a complaint.

No alterations have been made in the prison buildings.

KENDAL PRISON—*continued.*

Some of the prisoners under sentence for a long period have made fair progress under the tuition of the warder, there being no schoolmaster.

The surgeon is of opinion that the new dietary has answered exceedingly well, and has proved sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners. In no instance has it been found necessary to make any change in the approved dietary, and in five cases only has extra diet been ordered.

KIRKDALE PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calico weavers	7	—	7	28 16 0	33 10 0	62 6 0
Tinsmiths	3	—	3	8 9 0	36 10 0	44 19 0
Mats, rugs, and matting	70	—	70	862 19 1	—	862 19 1
Shoemakers and tailors	11	—	11	14 2 3	134 0 4	148 2 7
Slipper makers	35	—	35	207 10 6	—	207 10 6
Basket makers	1	—	1	0 15 0	16 11 6	17 6 6
Tread-wheel and corn mills	46	—	46	—	65 10 0	65 10 0
Mechanics, smiths, bricklayers, painters, labourers, &c.	32	—	32	6 10 5	714 11 0	721 1 5
Washers, sewers, and knitters	—	83	83	322 14 11	383 14 1	706 9 0
Oakum pickers and cleaners	118	13	131	72 11 0	36 3 8	108 14 8
Sick	9	10	19	—	—	—
Unemployed	79	25	104	—	—	—
Total	411	131	542	1,524 8 2	1,420 10 7	2,944 18 9

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of tread-wheel, crank, shot drill, stone breaking, heavy weaving, mat-making by hand, with a beater 5 lbs. in weight, work at plaiting and chipping machines. Rope and oakum beating. The tread-wheel accommodates 44 prisoners.

The conduct of the officers generally has been satisfactory. Several new warders have been appointed, who appear to be zealous in the performance of their duties. Two warders have been dismissed for misconduct.

The number of punishments in this prison during the past year is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	13	—
Punishment cells	133	21
Dietary punishments	3,014	274
Loss of stage	701	83
Total	3,861	378

KIRKDALE PRISON—*continued*

The governor was of opinion that the scale of dietary for the various classes is liberal.

The new clothing had not yet been taken into use, but would shortly be served out.

The governor reported that the stage system was commenced on the 14th October; 244 prisoners had received gratuities, amounting to 31*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory during the past year. There has been only one death from natural causes, and one case of suicide. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds, and three prisoners who became insane after admission were removed to a lunatic asylum.

The cellular accommodation has been increased from 527 to 611; the entire work having been performed by such prison labour as was available. One half of the basement of B wing, consisting of 18 cells, having been excavated, is now in active progress of construction; the work, as may be imagined, has been very heavy; several tons of earth having been removed. Stone windows are being shaped and let in; and a storeroom has recently been removed and placed elsewhere.

A weighbridge has been fitted up, and will be found a most useful addition to this prison. One hundred and thirty-three cells have been cased with iron to render them more secure; 28 others are being similarly strengthened in the reception ward.

The uniform for the officers of this and Preston prison has been made in the prison by prison labour. Sheeting and neckerchiefs are also being supplied to various prisons demanding them, and tinwork of all kinds is being also produced.

The staff of this prison since the 1st April has been increased by an addition of eight permanent officers, two of whom belong to the female side. The cellular accommodation has, however, been raised by 84 cells, and the daily average number of prisoners has increased by 100.

This prison has been selected as the one to receive long sentence prisoners, and it is anticipated that the adoption of the scheme which has been proposed will tend to make this prison a most valuable and remunerative establishment, in which nearly every kind of labour could be encouraged and developed, whilst at the same time the strictest discipline would be maintained, and the reformation of the prisoner carefully attended to, and a more thorough education imparted than has hitherto been the practice.

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Making mats, rugs, coir brushes, &c.	67	—	67	423 10 11	—	423 10 1
Weaving	14	—	14	67 11 0	—	67 11 0
Picking oakum, &c.	63	51	114	30 19 0	—	30 19 0
List slipper making	1	—	1	1 2 0	—	1 2 0
Preparing firewood	12	—	12	66 18 1	—	66 18 1
Shoemaking	1	—	1	13 0 6	—	13 0 6
Making netting, tailoring, &c.	4	—	4	14 16 8	—	14 16 8
Shoemaking and mending	2	—	2	—	71 12 3	71 12 3
Tailoring	3	—	3	—	119 10 0	119 10 0
Painting, joinering, bricksetting, and smiths' work (repairs)	3	—	3	—	46 16 0	46 16 0
Weaving prison goods	1	—	1	—	2 14 4	2 14 4
General labour, stoking boilers, assisting cook, &c.	7	—	7	—	46 11 0	46 11 0
Washing, making, and repairing prison clothing	—	25	25	—	371 15 5	371 15 5
New buildings						
Bricklayers, joiners, blacksmiths and labourers	70	—	70	—	2,412 9 0	2,412 9 0
Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	248	76	324	617 18 2	3,071 8 0	3,689 6 2

The cash earnings of prisoners during the past year were not as great as in former years, as the prisoners have been generally employed in the new works in course of erection. They, however, are reported as amounting to 617*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, which is satisfactory, when it is considered that the estimated value of the labour of prisoners amounted to the high figure of 3,071*l.* 8*s.*

Labour of the 1st class is carried out by cranks, heavy mat-making, and weaving, smiths' work, and shot drill. The tread-wheel was pulled down when the new buildings were commenced.

The conduct of the officers has as a rule been very satisfactory. The prisoners have behaved in a satisfactory manner, and the number of punishments inflicted may be regarded as few. The male prisoners, the governor notices, give but little trouble, and but very few serious offences have been committed by them. The offences committed by the females prisoners were chiefly confined to one or two particular bad characters.

The summary of the prison punishments is as follows :—

	Males	Females.	Total
Corporal punishment	1	—	1
Punishment cells	3	12	15
Dietary punishments	190	122	312
Loss of stage, &c.	47	20	67
	241	54	395

KNUTSFORD PRISON—*continued.*

Both clothing and dietaries were good and sufficient, and there were fewer applications for more food, since the introduction of the new dietaries.

The materials supplied by the contractors were satisfactory on the whole.

The governor reports that his experience of the stage system leads him to look at it on the whole as a success; that he thinks prisoners committed for two, three, and four months are inclined to behave themselves in an exemplary manner, and prove themselves industrious, more from the dread of being reduced to the 1st stage and its attending discomforts for a certain period, than the view of earning a gratuity.

Beyond those terms, five and six months and upwards, a very large majority value the marks they receive. The governor is also strongly of opinion that prisoners who have enjoyed the privilege of a mattress rarely commit an offence a second time, after being reduced to the 1st stage for one week.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good; four deaths from natural causes, and one from accident occurred during the year.

The instruction to prisoners is cellular; and as the old chapel has been pulled down, divine service is held in one of the divisions.

On the 9th April 1878, No. 2 wing of the prison was pulled down. This work involved much care to prevent accidents; masses of stone in many cases weighing one ton and upwards having to be lowered down. The tread-wheel house had then to be pulled down, and the excavation commenced necessary for the erection of a new cook house and bakery, which it had been decided upon to build. This building, with chimney stack 60 feet high, was erected almost entirely by prison labour, one paid bricklayer being called in to assist, and it took about six months to complete. It was fitted with new boilers, and the cooking apparatus was arranged in such a manner as to carry out the new dietary system recently introduced. The new dietary was accordingly commenced in February 1879; and bread for the first time manufactured on the premises on the 1st April 1879.

While the cook house and bakery were in course of construction the excavations for the new block, or division No. 2, were commenced. A staff of hired bricklayers were engaged in addition to such prisoners as were bricklayers by profession, and while engaged on this new building a large body of prisoners were employed pulling down corridors, offices, and the chapel. This last was a work of some considerable time, and required the same amount of care as the pulling down of the old wing. The excavations of this site were specially large, as the foundations were 14 feet below the floor line for boilers and heating apparatus.

Up to the month of January between 3,000 and 4,000 cubic yards of soil and clay have been removed out of the prison, and about 1,000,000 bricks removed in pulling down the old buildings; of this number about 700,000 have been redressed and used in foundations for buildings, the debris being worked up for concreting purposes. About 1,000 tons of stone have been taken down and out of the various old buildings, a considerable portion of which has been utilised for the new works.

LANCASTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gum breaking	131/311	14	14 131/311	405 5 7	—	405 5 7
Cotton picking	3 214/311	2	5 214/311	22 7 4	—	22 7 4
Hair teasing	76/311	1	1 76/311	10 8 3	—	10 8 3
Mat-making	14 87/311	—	14 87/311	183 16 11	—	183 16 11
Oakum picking	40 100/311	5	45 100/311	8 4 10	—	8 4 10
Sorting yarn	4 89/311	—	4 89/311	—	—	—
Tailors	146/311	—	146/311	—	10 19 0	10 19 0
Cloggers	118/311	—	118/311	—	6 19 0	6 19 0
Whitewashing	85/311	—	85/311	—	10 12 6	10 12 6
Blacksmiths	43/311	—	43/311	—	6 9 0	6 9 0
Labourers	2 288/311	—	2 288/311	—	124 15 0	124 15 0
Woodcutting	66/311	—	66/311	—	4 17 6	4 17 6
Joiner	241/311	—	241/311	5 0	42 15 0	43 0 0
Mason	93/311	—	93/311	—	14 14 0	14 14 0
Painter	133/311	—	133/311	—	21 6 0	21 6 0
Sewing	—	5	5	14 15 6	—	14 15 6
Knitting	—	3	3	—	54 15 0	54 15 0
Washing	—	9	9	—	410 12 6	410 12 6
Cooking	—	4	4	—	182 10 0	182 10 0
Cleaning	4 23/311	8	12 23/311	—	440 6 0	440 6 0
Pumping water	282/311	—	282/311	—	35 17 6	35 17 6
Trial	10 136/311	—	10 136/311	—	—	—
Debtors	35	35	—	—	—	—
Sick	1 148/311	1	2 148/311	—	—	—
Unemployed	9 51/311	2	11 51/311	—	—	—
Total	130	54	184	645 3 5	1,367 8 0	2,012 11 5

Hard labour is carried out in mat-making on loom and boards, stone-breaking when required, pumping, and shot drill.

The conduct of the staff of officers has been good. There have been a few changes from retirement, &c.; and those who have been transferred from other prisons have fallen into their work well after a short term and given satisfaction.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been of an average character. On the female side the number of reports has been less in proportion since the contract ceased for the Liverpool prisoners, who were generally short-time and very troublesome.

The following is a summary of the punishments awarded:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Corporal punishments	1	—	1
Punishment cells	8	5	13
Dietary punishments	768	225	993
Loss of stage privileges	125	100	225
	902	330	1,232

LANCASTER PRISON—*continued.*

The new dietary has not yet been put in force, owing to lack of suitable cooking accommodation, which want is being supplied.

The old clothing of the prisoners has been used, and is being used up to the farthest extent.

The stage system works well on the whole, and is conducive to the industry and good conduct of the prisoners.

The number of commitments has exceeded those in the previous year, though the daily average of prisoners is less for 1879 than 1878.

There was one execution on the 11th February last. No deaths from natural causes. Three males and two female prisoners received Her Majesty's pardon on account of ill-health.

The riots that occurred last summer caused a large influx of prisoners to await their trial. Seventy-seven, the number set down for trial at the summer assizes, was unprecedented for many years.

The industrial employment of the prisoners has been satisfactory, as shown by the results, viz., the net earnings, which amount to 4*l.* 6*s.* per head, being an increase of 6*s.* 4*d.* per head over the previous year, and this in spite of the great depression in trade.

The governor reports that he hopes his endeavour to carry out and extend the system he had previously set on foot at this prison, of doing piecework for manufacturers and tradesmen, rather than buying and selling on account of the prison authorities, will meet with approval.

No material alteration in either the discipline of the prison or in the treatment of the prisoners has been found necessary to conform to the requirements of the new prison authority.

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory.

LEEDS PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-makers	112·94	14	126·94			
Matting weavers	23·22	—	23·22			
Calico ditto	4·47	—	4·47			
Bobbin winders	6·18	—	6·18			
Ballers, &c.	42·61	—	42·61			
Oakum pickers	15·01	17·07	32·08	352 0 8	—	352 0 8
Sewing	—	3	3			
Washing	—	2	2			
Shirtmaking	—	1	1			
Knitting	—	1	1			
Quilting	—	2	2			
Opening rugs	—	16·12	16·12			
Joiners	4·67	—	4·67	—		
Mechanics	3·56	—	3·56	—		
Masons and bricklayers	10·62	—	10·62	—		
Labourers	76·18	—	76·18	—	2,007 2 0	2,007 2 0
Painters	1·30	—	1·30	—		
Blacksmiths	0·82	—	0·82	—		
Bakers	1	—	1	—		
Tailors	4	—	4	—	96 11 4	96 11 4
Shoemakers	2	—	2	—		
Cranks	19·31	—	19·31	—	—	—
Nurses	6	5	11	—	—	—
Cleaners	4	2·80	6·80	—	—	—
Cooks	6	—	6	—	—	—
Mangling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Knitting	—	15	15	—	—	—
Sewing	—	6	6	—	—	—
Washing	—	8	8	—	—	—
Ironing	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sick	12·82	16·87	29·69	—	—	—
Unemployed	23·70	15·90	39·60	—	—	—
Total	380·41	132·76	513·17	352 0 8	2,103 13 4	2,455 14 0

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced by cranks, heavy loom weaving, mat-making in frames, with a beater of 5 lb. There are sufficient means for carrying out these employments. But in addition, during the past year, additional employment has been afforded by the extensive works in progress. A new laundry has been erected by prison labour; a new kitchen has been carried far forward, and foundations laid for the extension of wings, together with other alterations and repairs.

A considerable quantity of mat-making and weaving has also been done. Of late the manufacture of bed rugs for prison use has been instituted with good results. Another good trade is the making of hearth rugs out of waste cloth.

The conduct of the officers has been good. The governor reports that they have done their best to co-operate with him.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The boon of employment in the open air at useful trades is fully appreciated. The total number of punishments during the past year has been 709; a marked decrease on previous years, considering the increase in the number of inmates. These punishments have been—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	1	—
Punishment cells	28	3
Loss of stage and other privileges	74	13
Dietary punishments	487	103

LEEDS PRISON.—*continued.*

The food has been good and sufficient.

The new clothing has been largely introduced, and is very satisfactory.

The materials from contractors have sustained the required conditions according to contract.

The stage system works well, and certainly tends to the diminution of prison misconduct.

The dietary appears to have been sufficient. There have been very few additions to the ordinary classes on account of loss of weight.

Leeds Prison is in a state of transition. It will in another year be so largely developed that its present condition cannot be taken as settled and fixed. The existing buildings are very good, and have in some cases been much improved during the past year. The removal of the prisoners' box seats from the chapel is certainly an advantage. The new laundry was urgently needed, and will lead to the development of a good washing trade in the town of Leeds. The new kitchen is also a great improvement. The system in the prison is fairly good, but ought to be better next year, when affairs are more settled.

LEICESTER (NORTH) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoemaking	—	—	—	—	29 7 8	29 7 8
Clothes making and mending	—	—	—	—	25 10 0	25 10 0
Hammocks mending, sheets and blankets, &c., repairing	—	—	—	—	46 19 0	46 19 0
Limewashing and painting	83·08	—	83·08	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Blacksmithing and carpentering	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mat and matting weaving, coir picking and plaiting, coir rubber and brush making	—	—	—	86 2 11½	—	86 2 11½
Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hard labour machines	19·62	—	19·62	—	—	—
Awaiting trial	5·3	—	5·3	—	—	—
Sick						
Unemployed						
Total	108	—	108	86 2 11½	164 8 8	250 11 7½

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out on the tread-wheel, cranks, and heavy looms. The tread-wheel accommodates 18. Prisoners are employed at it eight hours daily, with one-third of the time for rest, the distance ascended being 11,520 feet. There are also 18 cranks.

At the cranks 14,000 revolutions are required from military prisoners in eight hours, the pressure varying up to 6 lbs.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The prisoners have behaved well. The following is a summary of punishments for prison offences :—

Punishment cells	6
Dietary punishment	158
Loss of stage and other privilege	60
Total	224

LEICESTER (NORTH) PRISON—*continued.*

The provisions are of good quality, and the dietary, clothing, and bedding sufficient.

The contractors have fairly fulfilled their contracts.

The mark system has worked very well.

The female prisoners have been all removed to the South Prison. The males from the borough are also sent there, and this prison is now used exclusively for military prisoners.

LEICESTER (SOUTH) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoemaking	—	—	—	12 4	176 5 11	176 18 3
Clothes making and mending hammocks, mending sheets, blankets, &c., repairing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limewashing and painting	—	—	—	—	38 8 0	38 8 0
Blacksmithing	—	—	—	—	23 16 6	23 16 6
Carpentering	—	—	—	—	68 17 2	68 17 2
Mat and matting weaving	95·91	8·05	103·96	—	—	—
Coir picking, and plaiting	—	—	—	8 6	711 3 0	711 11 6
Coir rubber and brush making	—	—	—	52 10 10	82 2 11	134 13 9
Washing	—	8·45	8·45	17 0	121 16 0	122 13 0
Hard labour machines	44·55	—	44·55	—	—	—
Debtors	3·39	·01	3·4	—	—	—
Awaiting trial	17·54	·5	18·04	—	—	—
Sick						
Unemployed						
Total	161·39	17·1	178·4	54 8 8	1,222 9 6	1,276 18 2

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by hard labour machines, at which 12,000 revolutions in eight hours is the required task, the pressure varying up to 6 lbs. There are 51 machines.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The following is a summary of punishments for prison offences:—

	Males.
Corporal punishment	2
Punishment cells	10
Dietary punishment	366
Loss of stage and other privilege	61
Total	439

The provisions have been of good quality and the dietary, clothing, and bedding sufficient.

The contractors have carried out their contracts fairly.

The mark system has worked well.

Two services are performed on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and prayers are read daily by the chaplain. The surgeon visits the prison daily. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and no epidemic has occurred. The average daily number treated in the infirmary was ·009,

LEICESTER (SOUTH) PRISON—*continued.*

and in their cells 1·09. Twenty-one prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon.

Plank beds are now in use.

The old borough prison having been closed for female prisoners, they were all sent here, and in consequence the accommodation proving insufficient another ward was connected with the female prison, communication with the male prison being cut off. All prisoners sent from the county of Rutland are received here, Oakham Prison having been closed.

LEWES PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matting and mat-making, &c.	99	—	99	581 11 9	—	581 11 9
Sewing tarpaulins	2	—	2	18 15 0	—	18 15 0
Tailoring	3	—	3	—	93 18 0	93 18 0
Shoemaking	3	—	3	—	93 18 0	93 18 0
Oakum and coir picking	26	9	35	—	—	—
Carpentering	2	—	2	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Bricklaying	2	—	2	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Smithing	1	—	1	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Painting	2	—	2	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Gardening, &c.	1	—	1	—	14 12 0	14 12 0
Wood-chopping	5	—	5	25 0 4	—	25 0 4
Needlework and knitting	—	8	8	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Washing and ironing	—	13	13	99 18 0	106 3 0	206 1 0
Crank and other unproductive labour	73	8	81	—	—	—
Sick	2	1	3	—	—	—
Unemployed	12	3	15	—	—	—
Total	233	42	275	725 5 1	590 5 0	1,315 10 1

Hard labour, 1st class, consists of crank labour, daily task 12,000 revolutions, with a resistance of 11 lbs.; weaving with heavy looms, sawing and cleaving wood, and digging ground when necessary. Prisoners working in association out of their cells are under efficient supervision of officers to prevent communication.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, with few exceptions.

The dietaries have been good.

The clothing has been good and sufficient; the materials supplied by the contractors have been of good quality.

The mark system works satisfactorily, and has a decided tendency to good conduct on the part of the prisoners.

The conduct of the officers (with three exceptions) has been satisfactory.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	3	—
Punishment cells	13	10
Dietary punishments	206	12
Loss of stage or privilege	91	1
Total	313	23

LEWES PRISON—*continued*.

The surgeon states that the system of labour and dietary, and the encouragement of the mark system to industrious prisoners, is working most satisfactorily from a medical point of view. The food being excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity to maintain prisoners in fair health whose sentences do not exceed 12 months.

LINCOLN PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Opening and relaying drain	5	—	5	—	194 7 6	194 7 6
Cranks and picking peas	25	—	25	30 3 2	130 0 2	160 3 4
Stonebreaking	15	—	15	118 11 2	—	118 11 2
Firewood chopping	16	—	16	71 3 1	—	71 3 1
Bakers and cooks	3	—	3	—	136 17 6	136 17 6
Cleaners	11	2	13	—	118 12 6	118 12 6
Tailors and shoemakers	3	7	10	—	225 9 6	225 9 6
Mat, brush, and net making	21	—	21	170 1 9	15 18 6	186 0 3
Bag mending	3	—	3	14 2 4	—	14 2 4
Bricklayers, joiners, &c.	3	—	3	—	116 12 6	116 12 6
General labourers	2	—	2	—	62 4 0	62 4 0
Smiths and stokers	3	—	3	—	130 2 6	130 2 6
Gardeners	4	—	4	15 15 1	124 8 0	140 3 1
Oakum and hair picking	18	2	20	86 7 11	—	86 7 11
Rag sorting, tinners, &c.	2	—	2	8 19 8	38 17 6	47 17 2
Laundry	—	9	9	99 0 2	128 4 0	227 4 2
Sick	1	1	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	21	3	24	—	—	—
Total	156	24	180	614 4 4	1,421 14 2	2,035 18 6

Hard labour is carried out by the cornmill turned by hand cranks and cell cranks, also by stone breaking. A considerable quantity of stone has been excavated and broken, and recently the foundation of an extension to one of the wings has been dug and laid by the prisoners. Second class hard labour consists of mat making, brush making, making trawl nets and sheep nets, also chopping and bundling firewood, and by employing the various mechanics at their trade.

The female prisoners are employed in the laundry, and they pick oakum and hair.

The conduct of the officers has been good with one exception, that of an officer who was dismissed for disobedience and absence without leave.

The conduct of prisoners has been fairly good. None have been flogged or placed in irons. The number of punishments have been, however, high, comparatively speaking. During the year—

123 were punished with punishment cells.
1,103 do. with dietary punishments.
76 do. with loss of stage, &c.

The food has been good and sufficient.

The new clothing has only been very recently introduced.

LINCOLN PRISON—*continued.*

The contractors' materials have been satisfactory.

The stage system works well; the governor reports that he approves of it highly.

Lincoln Prison is altogether a new prison, and is complete in every respect. Great changes have been either made already or are in contemplation by way of extension. A number of storerooms in the basement have been converted into cells, and the work of adding 60 new cells to one wing is now rapidly proceeding. A revision and repair of the drainage, which was defective, has been commenced and is nearly completed.

The discipline at Lincoln is very effective. The governor has the whole establishment well in hand, and he is ably seconded by a smart and intelligent staff.

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat making and matting weaving	98	—	98	925 15 4	—	—
Opening junk and picking oakum	100	120	220	62 15 3	—	—
Tailoring for hire	2	—	2	53 7 0	—	—
Shoemaking for hire	2	—	2	37 12 0	—	—
Twine and rope spinning	1	—	1	12 2 5	—	—
Sewing, knitting, and washing for hire	—	56	56	189 18 3	—	1,281 10 3
Employed cleaning prison, &c., viz.:—cleaning, whitewashing, painting, plumbing, bricklaying, tailoring, shoemaking, washing, needleworking, cooking, nursing, attending boilers, and all other necessary services of the prison.	349	242	591	—	970 0 0	—
Bricklaying, stonemasoning, plastering, painting, joinering, gasfitting, blacksmithing, bell-hanging, labouring, plumbing, &c. in building male cells and female cells, and the necessary alterations to female officers' quarters.	16	—	16	—	613 4 0	1,583 4 0
Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	568	418	986	1,281 10 3	1,583 4 0	2,864 14 3

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced at this prison by the tread-wheel and oakum picking. The tread-wheel accommodates 215 prisoners.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been satisfactory.

LIVERPOOL PRISON—*continued.*

The conduct of the prisoners has been fair and orderly. The summary of punishments is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Corporal punishments - -	8	—	8
Punishment cells - - -	40	53	93
Dietary punishment, and loss of stage	1,325	705	2,030
Loss of stage alone - -	159	62	221
	1,532	820	2,352

The dietary and clothing in use were good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by contractors were satisfactory.

The stage system has been in force at this prison for many years previous to the transfer of the prisons, much upon the same principle as the one in force at present, and has worked well as an inducement to industry and good conduct.

The health of the prisoners has been good. Four deaths from natural causes occurred during the year, and four insane prisoners were removed to the asylum. Cellular instruction was carried out in the men's and women's prisons. Each prisoner is visited five times fortnightly, the average time being 15 minutes. There were 115 males and 42 females, Church of England, and 131 men and 49 women belonging to the Roman Catholic faith, receiving instruction.

Forty-six new cells have been converted and added to the accommodation, and 29 new cells, formerly rooms occupied by the female warders, are in progress of alteration for the reception of prisoners.

This prison has been selected to receive short sentence prisoners, the long sentence ones going to the sister gaol at Kirkdale. It is anticipated that the classification of these prisoners will produce beneficial results. It will separate these characters, as well as individuals who are the puzzle and worry of all prison officials; such as tramps, drunken assaults, habitual misdemeanants, &c., whose mixture with prisoners on longer terms is a hindrance to the administration of a system suited for prisoners whose length of sentence enables the authorities to submit them to the improving influence of education and industrial employment.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	100	—	100	392 10 10	—	392 10 10
Stone-breakers and quarrying	43	—	43	116 13 0	—	116 13 0
Sackmakers	15	—	15	25 8 4	—	25 8 4
Capstan	12	—	12	—	150 0 0	150 0 0
Heavy and light looms and mat makers	26	—	26	314 18 10	—	314 18 10
Bakers and cooks	6	—	6	—	109 10 0	109 10 0
Shoemakers, &c.	8	—	8	99 10 4	—	99 10 4
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	50 12 1	—	50 12 1
Miller	1	—	1	—	15 6 0	15 6 0
Printers, &c.	8	—	8	364 6 8	—	364 6 8
Carpenters and turners	4	—	4	69 12 8	50 0 0	119 12 8
Gardeners	5	—	5	103 7 8	—	103 7 8
Smiths, tin and block	3	—	3	4 0 0	266 13 5	270 13 5
Masons and sweeps	2	—	2	—	70 17 9	70 17 9
Painters	1	—	1	6 5 9	5 0 0	11 5 9
Oakum pickers	8	—	8	2 13 6	—	4 16 6
Do.	—	6	6	2 3 0	—	
Prison service, various	38	—	38	—	381 1 6	449 0 0
Do. do.	—	9	9	—	67 18 6	
Needlewomen	—	15	15	79 2 9	115 14 10	437 4 7
Laundry	—	29	29		242 7 0	
Sick	11	1	12	—	—	—
Unemployed	38	7	45	—	—	—
Total	334	67	401	1,631 5 5	1,474 9 0	3,105 14 5

Hard labour, 1st class, consists of the tread-wheel, which has accommodation for 140 prisoners, 70 on the wheel and 70 at rest, loom weaving, making mats on frame with a heavy beater (5 lbs. weight), working at shearing machines, beating rope, stone breaking, and pumping water by capstan.

The officers have been well conducted, and equal to the duties of their office, with the exception of two, who were reported for breach of trust and discipline.

The stores supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory, except the wheat, which was exchanged by the contractors for a better sample.

The mark system has fully answered the best anticipations; the number of complaints having decreased in a remarkable manner since its introduction, and it is obvious that the men have been influenced by its prospective advantages (vide table).

The NUMBER of Punishments were :—

Punishment cells	58
Dietary punishment	319
Loss of stage or privilege	398

The old county clothing is being gradually worn out and replaced by new, of the regulation pattern.

The chaplain states that the conduct of the prisoners in chapel and school is all that can be desired. Very satisfactory progress is on the whole made by those prisoners who attend school, and the fact of their being taught in classes seems to spur them on to increased endeavour.

The surgeon states that the health of the prisoners has been good, but during the severe weather, in the earlier part of 1879, there was considerable debility and loss of weight among the male prisoners, especially those employed at hard labour, 1st class. The health of the female prisoners has been

MAIDSTONE PRISON—*continued.*

good throughout. As the dietaries and clothing have been good and sufficient, thinks the depression among the male prisoners must have been due to other causes, possibly insufficiency in the arrangements for warming the night cells.

The average number of deaths has been 12·5 per 1,000 of population.

No case of zymotic disease has occurred. Water supply and drainage good.

The health of the warders has been good.

MANCHESTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel and crank	72	—	72	—	—	—
Weaving matting	17	—	17			
Plaiting machine	9	—	9			
Mat-making	97	—	97			
Picking oakum	23	—	23			
Brush making	3	—	3	3,743 9 9		3,743 9 9
Joinery and cabinet making	5	—	5		140 17 0	140 17 0
Slipper making	26	—	26		—	—
Shoemaking and tailoring	11	—	11		576 7 4	576 7 4
Nut dressing	34	—	34		—	—
Button carding, sewing and knitting, &c.	—	187	187		239 15 0	239 15 0
Washing, &c.	7	46	53		610 7 0	610 7 0
Painting	4	—	4	—	187 16 0	187 16 0
Smithwork and plumbing	4	—	4	—	187 16 0	187 16 0
Bricklaying, &c.	4	—	4	—	187 16 0	187 16 0
Labouring, and casual trades	16	4	20	—	375 12 0	375 12 0
Cleaning, &c.	10	2	12	—	375 12 0	375 12 0
Other employments	63	—	63	—	—	—
Baking and cooking	8	—	8	—	414 12 0	414 12 0
Sick	13	10	23	—	—	—
Unemployed	73	34	107	—	—	—
Total	499	283	782	3,743 9 9	3,296 10 4	7,040 0 1

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by the tread-wheel, cranks, weaving, and mat-making. The tread-wheel accommodates 100 prisoners.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory. One male and one female warder have been dismissed for misconduct.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. The summary of punishments is as follows, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Corporal punishments, birching, &c.	19	—	19
Punishment cells	3	—	3
Dietary punishments	447	276	723
Loss of stage privileges	313	183	496
	782	459	1,241

MANCHESTER PRISON—*continued.*

The dietaries have been satisfactory. The new clothing had not been taken into use at the end of the year.

The materials supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

The stage system has been in operation, and has in most cases worked very well.

The staff of female officers has been brought on the new scale of pay.

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, and there has been an entire freedom from epidemic disease. Thirteen deaths occurred during the year.

Divine service has been performed regularly by the chaplain of the gaol and the prison minister. The latter reported that associated teaching had been in force for more than three months, and so far had been attended with advantages which cellular teaching would have failed to give.

Several cells have been altered for use as ordinary cells, and a kitchen has been commenced, which will be a great addition to this establishment, the one hitherto used being quite unfit for the requirements of the prison. The erection of this building will be performed entirely by prison labour, and as far as it has progressed the work has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

MORPETH PRISON.

Return by the Governor showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weaving, mat-making, and making ship's fenders	19	—	19	160 3 9	—	160 3 9
Chopping and beating rope, and picking oakum	13	10	23	44 5 1	—	44 5 1
Washing and laundry work	—	9	9	140 17 7	—	140 17 7
Tailors	1·45	—	1·45	—	27 19 11	27 19 11
Shoemakers	2	—	2	—	31 14 0	31 14 0
Joiners, painters, masons, smiths, and labourers	1	—	1	—	20 16 6	20 16 6
Cooks, cleaning prisons and court house	4	—	4	6 5 0	40 4 6	46 9 6
Sewing, knitting, washing and cleaning	—	5·33	5·33	—	154 11 9	154 11 9
Tread-wheel, pumping water	6	—	6	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
Sick	1	1·51	2·51	—	—	—
Unemployed	10	1	11	—	—	—
Total	57·45	26·84	84·29	351 11 5	295 6 8	646 18 1

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by the tread-wheel, heavy weaving and oakum beating. The tread-wheel accommodates 12 prisoners; the daily task on it is from three to six hours, according to the number of hard labour prisoners in custody. The tread-wheel pumps up water for the use of the prison.

The manufacture of ship's fenders is an industrial employment, much in use in this as in Newcastle and Northallerton Prisons. It is hard work, and brings

MORPETH PRISON—*continued.*

in satisfactory returns. A daily average of 19 prisoners earned a net sum of 160*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* in the past year.

On the female side laundry work for families in the neighbourhood is carried out with good results. A daily average of nine females earned 140*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* in the year. With greater facilities in the shape of an enlarged laundry and washing plant this industry might be largely developed.

There is an increasing demand for prison washing, and the baskets containing the linen are sent easily, padlocked, by rail to all parts of the county.

The general conduct of the officers has been good.

The general conduct of the prisoners has also been satisfactory. Idleness is the most common offence.

There were in the year—

53 punishments by solitary and dark cell.
463 dietary punishments.
10 loss of stage and privileges.

In this prison, as in many, the practice obtained of depriving a prisoner of a single meal, such as "dinner stopped," "supper stopped," as a punishment. This custom not having any explicit sanction has been discontinued.

The governor has of late also adopted more frequently the "stir-about diets" as a punishment, which he states he finds has a most beneficial effect.

The food is satisfactory. The governor is of opinion that the new dietaries are more full than the old, and finds that prisoners increase in weight after three months in prison.

No new clothing has as yet been taken into wear.

The materials supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

The governor is perfectly satisfied with the mark system, which in his opinion works well. Prisoners are encouraged by it to work hard and exert their best efforts; they think much of forfeitures of marks, and look on their gratuities on discharge as a great boon.

The governor reports, "I find that the officers appreciate the advantages "derived under the Prison Act of 1877."

In recommending the extension of the laundry, he says, "The earnings "could be increased with the advantage of teaching female prisoners to become "useful members of society, and also to enable them to earn an honest living "when discharged. It would also have a great tendency to estrange them from "the haunts of vice and temptation, which are for ever held out to them in and "around North Shields in this county."

The surgeon reports, "I consider the sanitary state of the prison to be in "every way satisfactory."

Morpeth is a small and rather inconveniently planned prison of an old-fashioned type.

The staff of officers is made up of a number of smart, active men. The governor is a good disciplinarian, but exercises his authority with judgment and moderation.

NEWCASTLE PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chopping and beating rope, teazing oakum, hair, &c.	94	25	119	168 3 11	—	168 3 11
Stone breaking	4	—	4	18 17 2	—	18 17 2
Weaving matting, &c., making mats and ship fenders	33	—	33	310 14 11	29 7 0	340 1 11
Joiners, painters, masons, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, labourers, sewing and knitting	12	14	26	8 15 6	511 19 8	520 15 2
Washing, cooking, chopping wood, whitewashing, cleaning, &c.	13	12	25	12 10 3	611 9 0	623 19 3
Crank and pumping	11	—	11	—	—	—
Daily receptions and discharges, awaiting trial, remands, sick, and nurses, unemployed	26	19	45	—	—	—
Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	194	70	264	519 1 9	1,152 15 8	1,671 17 5

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of chopping and beating rope, making mats and matting with heavy looms, making ships' fenders, stone breaking, crank, and pumping water.

There are nine cranks. The task at 1,200 to 1,400 revolutions each per diem.

Stone breaking, the task is 1½ cwt. per hour.

The last-named employment, which has long been the principal form of hard labour, cannot now be consistently carried out. After the 1st April 1878 the Corporation of Newcastle discontinued its former practice of supplying stone to be broken. Stone is obtained elsewhere, but not to the same extent as before. The earnings in this branch have fallen from about 100*l.* per annum to 18*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* in the last year.

The conduct of the officers has been generally good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good. Idleness has been the chief offence. The only serious crime was an assault by a female prisoner upon the matron, for which she was tried and punished by the Visiting Committee.

The offences have been—

Violence	1
Idleness	385
Breaches of regulations	273
Total	659

The punishments have been—

Punishment cells	21
Dietary	428
Loss of stage, &c.	319

The new dietaries give general satisfaction. They are more full than those previously in use. There has been no difficulty in adapting the resources of the prison to the change.

NEWCASTLE PRISON—*continued.*

The old clothing was until very recently still in wear. The new pattern clothing is now being gradually introduced, and is much approved.

The contractors' materials have all been satisfactory, except the coals, which have frequently been found to be of inferior quality. The contractors have been brought to task, but the quality does not improve, and in all probability the contract must be closed.

The stage system has worked decidedly well. It encourages the prisoner to exert himself and endeavour to please. It has tended to improve the general conduct of the prisoners.

The governor reports, "Owing to the many changes introduced by the "passing of the Act things are only now beginning to assume a settled "appearance. So far as I can judge, however, the new arrangements, when "fairly in working order, will prove a success."

The surgeon reports, "The drainage and ventilation are fairly effective. "The warming apparatus was unequal to keeping the cells in the south end "of the male wing at a proper temperature during some portion of the late "severe winter." Orders have been issued to see to this.

Speaking generally of this prison it is in fair order, but labours under great disadvantages of site and construction.

Situated in the heart of a crowded and smoky town it has no proper and sufficient space for exercising yards. The access to the chapel, which is at the top of the governor's house, is by a bridge overlooked by the houses of a low street. The hospital and debtors' prisons are of last century's date, and quite unsuitable. The central block, part of which is comparatively new, and the female wing are light and airy, and contain a number of excellent cells, but the general arrangements of the buildings and the exceedingly cramped site of the prison make it very desirable that the prison should as soon as practicable cease to exist as such.

NEWGATE PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Oakum picking - - -	The total daily average number of prisoners during the year was 69 males and 8 females. The daily average number of employed and unemployed respectively cannot be given, as the only book showing the daily employment was not issued and brought into use until some months after the commencement of the year.			£ s. d. 6 16 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 6 16 0
Painting, whitewashing, and general repairs - -				—	120 0 0	120 0 0
Laundry work by females -				—	130 0 0	130 0 0
Sick - - - -				—	—	—
Unemployed - - -				—	—	—
Total - -	—	—	—	6 16 0	250 0 0	256 16 0

The only hard labour carried on in this prison is picking oakum, at which prisoners are employed for the few days between their conviction and removal to another prison or convict establishment. Laundry work is done by the females.

The conduct of the officers, with one exception necessitating dismissal, was excellent.

NEWGATE PRISON—*continued.*

The conduct of the prisoners was good; no offences so grave as to call for action on the part of the Visiting Committee. One hundred and seventeen males were punished by stoppage of diet, for slight breaches of prison discipline.

The food has been good, and the bedding and clothing sufficient and good.

The materials supplied by contractors have been good generally, in a few instances complaints have been necessary, which have received immediate attention.

The stage system is not in force, as the prisoners here are nearly all untried.

Relief has been afforded by the Sheriff's Fund Society to 223 prisoners on their discharge.

—	Pecuniary Assistance.	Clothing.	Sent Abroad with Outfits.	Sent Home to Friends, Fare paid, and Pecuniary Assistance.	Sent to Refuges, Reformatories, and furnished with Clothing.	Obtained Situations or Employment.	Supplied with Tools, Mangles, &c., &c.	Total.
Men -	84	8	2	1	6	1	11	113
Women -	65	13	1	5	10	4	12	110
							Total -	223

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and holds services on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and more than once a day. The surgeon attends every day, and more than once a day when necessary. He says, "I venture here to express my entire approval of the new dietary recently introduced." Two deaths occurred from natural causes; four females and one male found to be of unsound mind on admission were sent to Broadmoor.

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Joiners' work - - -	1	—	1	—	53 17 6	53 17 6
Tailoring - - -	2	—	2	—	107 15 0	107 15 0
Making clogs - - -	1	—	1	—	54 8 6	54 8 6
Tinning and painting - -	1	—	1	4 4 0	—	4 4 0
Smiths' work - - -	1	—	1	—	62 4 0	62 4 0
Mat-making - - -	5	—	5	43 10 3	—	43 10 3
Sawing and splitting wood -	12	—	12	88 11 4	—	88 11 4
Picking oakum - - -	42	14	56	70 15 9	—	70 15 9
Breaking stones - -	12	—	12	29 4 2	—	29 4 2
Knitting and sewing - -	—	6	6	—	95 10 0	95 10 0
Washing and cleaning - -	—	6	6	—	62 8 0	62 8 0
Heating apparatus - -	2	—	2	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
Boiler-house - - -	1	—	1	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
Cooking and baking - -	4	—	4	—	109 10 0	109 10 0
Bricklayer - - -	1	—	1	—	39 8 0	39 8 0
Cleaning prison - -	2	—	2	—	73 0 0	73 0 0
Tread-wheel - - -	36	—	36	—	—	—
Sick - - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—
Unemployed - - -	4	5	9	—	—	—
Total - - -	129	32	161	236 5 6	731 1 0	967 6 6

NORTHALLERTON PRISON—*continued.*

Hard labour is carried out by the tread-wheel, stone breaking, grinding corn, sawing and chopping wood. The tread-wheel turns a circular saw, which cuts the wood into lengths for chopping. Wood chopping is a staple employment in this part of Yorkshire, owing to the facilities for buying the "tops" of newly-felled trees.

Ships' fenders are also made here; mats, matting, and some good tinware from the Australian meat tins.

The conduct of the officers has been uniformly good. Governor reports that they assist him to the best of their ability.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. One was twice birched.

By punishment cells - - - - -	31
Dietary punishments - - - - -	263
Loss of stage privileges - - - -	13

The governor is of opinion that the new code of punishments is less severe, yet more effective and deterrent than the old code. He feels that he can carry out the discipline better under it.

The food has been good and sufficient; the new dietary is thoroughly approved.

The clothing. No new clothing has as yet been taken into wear.

The contractors' supplies have been quite satisfactory.

The stage system the governor considers "admirable," and "it must be the "governor's own fault if it does not work well."

The governor says, "The new regulation as to the hours of Divine Service "is a boon all round. Prisoners instead of being marched from chapel direct "to the tread-wheel are now marched direct to their cells, with dinner imme-"diately to follow, and then a good hour's rest."

Northallerton is a conveniently constructed prison; one wing, light, lofty, and airy, accommodates the main body of the prisoners in custody. The exercising yards and the open spaces for wood chopping and stone breaking are sufficient. The staff of the prison is small, but discipline is well maintained. The governor has the whole establishment well in hand, and the appearance of everything is invariably very smart and creditable.

NORTHAMPTON (UPPER) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making - - -	9	—	9	—	—	—
Shoemaking - - -	3	—	3	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
Do. for other prisons	1	—	1	—	12 0 0	12 0 0
Hair teazing - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tailors - - - -	1	—	1	—	3 15 0	3 15 0
Cleaners - - - -	5	1	6	130 14 10	—	130 14 10
Limewashers, carpenters, painters, and smith - -	5	—	5	—	125 0 0	125 0 0
Cranks - - - -	6	—	6	—	—	—
New buildings and alterations	10	—	10	—	211 11 0	211 11 0
Washhouse and laundry -	—	3	3	—	84 10 0	84 10 0
Sick - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Unemployed - - -	23	—	23	—	—	—
Total - - -	65	4	69	130 14 10	476 16 0	607 10 10

* No manufactory work was done in the prison during the first three months of the year.

NORTHAMPTON (UPPER) PRISON—*continued.*

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by cellular crank machines.

The staff of officers has been much changed, four having retired on pensions and three dismissed. The conduct of the remainder has been very good, excepting one assistant warder, who was fined.

Great laxity of discipline had prevailed in this prison, to remedy which some stringent measures were necessary and adopted. The subsequent order and efficiency maintained reflect great credit on the governor. Six prisoners were placed in punishment cells, 23 had received dietary punishments, and 53 loss of marks and stage privileges.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient, but the food barely so for those employed at excavating and other heavy outdoor labour. The deficiency has been supplied by making the soup with "clods and necks of beef," instead of "cheeks and shins."

The surgeon reports the sanitary condition of the prisoners to be very good; no deaths have occurred, or cases of insanity traceable to imprisonment.

The chapel services have been performed by the chaplain, and prisoners of different denominations have, when required, been visited by their own ministers.

The mark system has worked well.

The goods supplied by contract have been generally good.

NORTHAMPTON (LOWER) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	20	—	20	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
Weaving matting, mats and scrubber making	16	—	16	346 2 10	—	346 2 10
Oakum picking	25	—	25			
Wood cutting	2	—	2			
Shoemaking	1	—	1	—	26 0 0	294 1 3
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	26 0 0	
Bookbinding	1	—	1	—	10 12 10	
Painting and whitewashing	4	—	4	—	170 0 0	
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	25 8 5	
Engineer's assistant	1	—	1	—	12 0 0	
Service of prison (cleaners)	6	—	6	—	24 0 0	
Washing	—	5	5	—	130 0 0	144 6 0
Mending	—	2	2	—	12 10 0	
Shirt making	—	2	2	—	1 16 0	
Sick	3	2	5	—	—	
Unemployed	9	2	11	—	—	
Total	90	13	103	346 2 10	483 7 3	829 10 1

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by tread-wheel, accommodating 20 men, and pumping water, and 27 cellular cranks.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

The prisoners generally have behaved well. There have been no attempts at escape or any serious breaches of discipline. Three prisoners have been placed in punishment cells; 89 received dietary punishments; and 17 loss of marks, &c.

The bedding and clothing have been found sufficient; but the dietary during the severe part of the winter was not, in the opinion of the surgeon

NORTHAMPTON (LOWER) PRISON—*continued.*

sufficient. "Clods and necks of beef" were consequently adopted for a month, with the surgeon's concurrence, in lieu of "cheeks and shins," for the soup, and the change seemed to effect a considerable improvement in the condition of the prisoners.

The materials supplied by contract were, on the whole, good.

The mark system has been fully carried out, and works successfully.

The services in the chapel have been regularly performed by the chaplain, and there have been three celebrations of the Holy Communion.

NORWICH PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat and matting, weaving	14 252/264	—	14 252/264	121 12 7	1 5 0	122 17 7
Picking hair, cotton, and oakum. (The profit shown is on hair and cotton picking.)	34 170/365	—	34 170/365	37 15 7	—	37 15 7
Sack and tilt sewing	8 253/365	—	8 253/365	21 14 8	—	21 14 8
Shoemaking	1 130/365	—	1 130/365	5 1 3	68 2 6	73 3 9
Tailoring	1 302/365	—	1 302/365	—	71 0 0	71 0 0
Tinwork, coopering, and blacksmith	141/264	—	141/264	—	24 13 6	24 13 6
Carpentering and painting	303/365	—	303/365	—	53 2 0	53 2 0
Cleaning and whitewashing	10 333/365	2 113/365	12 313/365	—	585 5 0	585 5 0
Tread-wheel (pumping water)	43 40/365	—	43 40/365	—	54 15 0	54 15 0
Cooks	1 295/365	—	1 295/365	—	78 15 0	78 15 0
Washing, ironing, and mangling	—	5 133/365	5 133/365	—	97 17 0	97 17 0
Needlework, knitting, &c.	—	3 54/365	3 54/365	—	57 9 0	57 9 0
Sick	3 199/365	121/365	3 320/365	—	—	—
Unemployed	38 71/365	1 129/365	40 11/365	—	—	—
Total	159	13	172	186 4 1	1,092 4 0	1,278 8 1
Loss on oakum picking	—	—	—	9 5 6	—	9 5 6
				176 18 7		1,269 2 7

The tread-wheel, by which water is pumped, gives employment to 46 prisoners at a time.

Mat-making and weaving on heavy loom is also carried on.

The conduct of the subordinate officers of the prison has been, with one or two exceptions, very good.

The prisoners have behaved well. There have been no serious offences. Punishments for breach of prison discipline have been inflicted.

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	1	—
Stoppage of diet	255	—
Punishment cells	1	4
Loss of stage	80	—
	337	4

NORWICH PRISON—*continued.*

The food, clothing, and bedding have been of good quality, and have all proved sufficient.

All materials supplied by contractors have been fully up to contract.

The stage system works well, and to those who understand it, it has proved a great incentive to good conduct, and it has proved of great use in carrying out prison discipline.

Consequent on closing the females' prison at Wymondham and the Norwich City prison the female prisoners in the county of Norfolk have been kept in Norwich Castle, and one wing of the prison giving accommodation for 25 prisoners, with quarters for female officers, laundry and work room, has been made available for the purposes of a females' ward. The whole of the washing is now done by the female prisoners. There were three deaths from natural causes during the year, and three prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds. The surgeon attends the prison daily, and sees every prisoner once a week. Prayers are read daily by the chaplain, and service performed twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. School instruction is given of an evening to those prisoners who are entitled to receive it.

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone breaking	16	—	16	43 6 6	—	43 6 6
Mat and matting making	10	—	10	29 14 7	—	29 14 7
Oakum picking	42	8	50	Nil.	—	—
Hair picking	8	—	8	20 10 3	—	20 10 3
Making up union clothes	—	3	3	3 7 1	—	3 7 1
Knitting	—	2	2	—	15 14 0	15 14 0
Shoemaking	1	—	1	—	18 5 0	18 5 0
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	18 5 0	18 5 0
Baking	2	—	2	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
Painting, whitewashing, &c.	2	—	2	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
Washing and mending	—	9	9	—	164 5 0	164 5 0
Cooks	2	—	2	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
Unproductive Sick Unemployed	29	9	38	—	—	—
Total	113	31	144	96 18 5	325 19 0	422 17 5

The hard labour has been carried out at this prison by stone breaking, crank, employment on new buildings, mat-making, oakum picking, washing, and laundry work.

The conduct of the officers has been fair, with two or three exceptions. The governor seemed to think there was a disposition to oppose his authority, as a new arrival, and to object to what was considered innovation; but a better spirit is now evident among the officers, who are in consequence becoming more efficient.

The conduct of prisoners has been satisfactory.

NOTTINGHAM PRISON—*continued.*

The number of prisoners punished has been 159, the number of offences 135. The punishments were:—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells - - - -	66	14
Dietary punishments - - -	45	1
Loss of stages, &c. - - -	32	1

Corporal punishments, nil.

The food appears good and sufficient.

The clothing is so far satisfactory that the governor is of opinion that it might be better to allow all prisoners to have flannels issued to them who are found wearing them on reception, and not to await the surgeon's instructions to that effect.

The contractors' materials have been satisfactory, except in two cases, one on oatmeal supplied, and the other in coir yarn. The oatmeal was exchanged without loss of time.

The stage system works fairly well, but the governor would prefer the experience of another year before reporting decisively upon it.

The governor says, "The arrangement and capacity of this prison are "being greatly improved by the alterations in progress, and it will be a very "convenient and effective building for its purposes when these and others "I believe in contemplation are carried out."

"The sanitary condition of the prison is now quite satisfactory. Some drains that were choked up have been cleared, an open cesspool covered in, and cleanliness and simple remedies have cured several bad smells that previously vitiated the atmosphere and were otherwise offensive."

The chaplain says, "The introduction of the mark system has been attended with excellent results.

"I have observed that some of our worst prisoners have a great aversion to the 14 days' 'close cell,' which they look upon as the hardest punishment that can be inflicted upon them. I have stated to the magistrates here that if these hardened offenders were sent to prison for 14 days for each offence it might produce much better effects than a month or six weeks' imprisonment."

Nottingham, so far as the cell accommodation is concerned, is quite in accordance with modern requirements. Certain necessary adjuncts, such as hospital, stores, visiting places were, however, omitted by those who designed the prison, and the want of these tends to inconvenient appropriation of cells, &c. to the purposes required. Under the active supervision of the present governor the old gaol building has been fitted and reconstructed with a view of providing these much-required appurtenances. An extension of the female wing, which is being pushed forward rapidly, will shortly add 60 cells to the prison.

The discipline of the prison is fairly satisfactory. The inmates are mostly drawn from Nottingham roughs, one of the lowest classes of roughs in the country, but they give but little trouble.

OXFORD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons,	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making, weaving, plaiting, &c.*	13	—	13	62 8 5	—	62 8 5
Whitewashing and painting	3	—	3	—	50 10 0	50 10 0
Tailors	3	—	3	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
Shoemakers	2	—	2	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Bricklayers and masons	2	—	2	—	25 0 0	25 0 0
Carpenter	1	—	1	—	35 0 0	35 0 0
Smiths and plumbers	2	—	2	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Cleaners	4	—	4	—	46 0 0	46 0 0
Cooks	2	—	2	—	35 0 0	35 0 0
Washing, ironing, knitting, and needlework for prison	—	7	7	—	80 0 0	80 0 0
Tread-wheel, shot drill, capstan pump, and crank machines	48	—	48	—	—	—
Sick	2	—	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	—	6	—	—	—
Total	88	7	95	62 8 5	376 10 0	438 18 5

* Commenced in August 1878, no remunerative or industrial labour having ever been carried on in this prison until the above date.

Hard labour, 1st class, consists of the tread-wheel, which accommodates 18 prisoners, crank machines, shot drill, and capstan pump.

There are sufficient means of enforcing hard labour according to numbers sentenced, and the prisoners are at all times under supervision.

The conduct of the officers has been good with but one exception.

The conduct of the prisoners has been also good. No corporal punishment was inflicted, nor was any prisoner placed in handcuffs.

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES.

Punishment cells	23
Dietary punishments	171
Loss of stage or other prison privileges	59
Total	253

The dietaries and clothing good and sufficient, and nothing to complain of as to the quality of the supplies and materials furnished by contractors. The mark system works well.

The chaplain states that the moral conduct of the prisoners has on the whole been good; that divine services have been punctually performed, and visits frequently paid with apparent appreciation. Moral and secular instruction have been imparted with marked success, and have called forth expressions of thankfulness from those who have learned to read and write. Special attention has been given to juveniles.

The mark system, and the use of library books, are a real incentive to good in those who are committed for sufficiently long periods to understand the indulgence.

The surgeon attends at the prison and examines the prisoners daily, and oftener, if necessary. He states that the health of the prisoners generally has

OXFORD PRISON—*continued.*

been good; that the prison has not been visited by any epidemic; that the provisions have been of good quality, the general dietary sufficient, and not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially of those engaged at hard labour. Clothing and bedding have been sufficient. No death occurred from natural causes. One prisoner was executed. One prisoner received a pardon on medical grounds.

Daily average number of prisoners treated in the infirmary	$\frac{180}{365}$
Of those treated in cells and excused hard labour	$3\frac{214}{365}$
Of those treated and not excused labour	304
	365

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crank	$8\frac{274}{365}$	—	$8\frac{274}{365}$	—	—	—
Mat-making and coir picking	$4\frac{49}{365}$	—	$4\frac{49}{365}$	19 15 8	—	19 15 8
Oakum picking and hair picking	$10\frac{29}{365}$	$5\frac{142}{365}$	$15\frac{171}{365}$	31 17 6	—	31 17 6
Shoemaking and repairing	$\frac{24}{365}$	—	$\frac{24}{365}$	—	7 10 6	7 10 6
Tailoring	$\frac{240}{365}$	—	$\frac{240}{365}$	—	1 13 0	1 13 0
Cooking	1	—	1	—	—	—
Laundry	$\frac{17}{365}$	$1\frac{171}{365}$	$1\frac{131}{365}$	—	—	—
Needlework	—	$3\frac{291}{365}$	$3\frac{291}{365}$	—	11 5 8	11 5 8
Cleaning	$1\frac{122}{365}$	$1\frac{244}{365}$	$2\frac{244}{365}$	—	—	—
Masonry	$\frac{61}{365}$	—	$\frac{61}{365}$	—	7 12 6	7 12 6
Whitewashing	$\frac{49}{365}$	—	$\frac{49}{365}$	—	4 18 0	4 18 0
Gardening	$\frac{183}{365}$	—	$\frac{183}{365}$	—	18 6 0	18 6 0
Carpentry and painting	$\frac{61}{365}$	—	$\frac{61}{365}$	—	5 2 6	5 2 6
Labouring	$\frac{18}{365}$	—	$\frac{18}{365}$	—	1 6 0	1 6 0
Sick	$\frac{77}{365}$	$\frac{49}{365}$	$\frac{126}{365}$	—	—	—
Unemployed	$6\frac{134}{365}$	$2\frac{131}{365}$	$8\frac{265}{365}$	—	—	—
Total	34	14	48	51 13 2	57 14 2	109 7 4

Hard labour of the 1st class consists of cranks (of which there are 18) fixed in cells, and which are worked at a pressure of eight lbs., 10,000 revolutions being required as a day's task.

The conduct of the officers with one exception has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally speaking very good. Fifteen only have been punished by deprivation of diet, viz.: Eight males and seven females.

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The goods supplied by all contractors have been good.

The stage system is carried out and works satisfactory.

The governor reports "the use of plank beds appears not in any way to "affect the health of the prisoners. I believe it has a moral tendency to deter "many from relapsing into crime, and I can only add that from a long expe-"rience in prison service that prisoners are now in every particular well cared "for."

The chaplain reports "there are daily prayers, and two services on Sundays, "Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and the prisoners are well behaved and "attentive. Among the female prisoners, I have endeavoured to prevail on

PLYMOUTH PRISON—*continued.*

"members of the 'unfortunate class' to enter female homes on their leaving "the prison, and in several cases I have reason to believe I have been successful "in my efforts."

The surgeon reports "the health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, "and the food of good quality and dietary generally sufficient, as also the "bedding and clothing, but I think the list of the latter should include a "flannel shirt, which most of the men have been accustomed to wear."

With reference to this last paragraph, the surgeon is perfectly aware that he can order the issue of flannel shirts to any prisoners requiring them.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON (KINGSTON).

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum picking	66 33/113	10 11/13	76 207/215	50 8 3	—	50 8 3
Labour machine	13	—	13	—	—	
Cook	204/215	—	204/215	—	10 4 0	
Shoemaker	5/215	—	5/215	—	15 12 0	
Tailor	1 50/215	—	1 50/215	—	26 4 0	
Carpenter	2 115/215	—	2 115/215	—	13 0 0	
Blacksmith	1 200/215	—	1 200/215	—	12 14 0	
Bricklayers	1 109/215	—	1 109/215	—	28 2 0	
Gardening	1 117/215	—	1 117/215	—	19 7 0	
Making beds and hammocks	10/215	—	10/215	—	10 0	
Cleaning clocks	1/215	—	1/215	—	12 0	
Cleaners	7 172/215	1 43/215	8 102/215	—	101 11 0	
Needlework	—	1 116/215	1 116/215	—	18 8 0	
Nursing	—	9/215	9/215	—	9 0	
Laundry	—	3 176/215	3 176/215	—	32 12 0	
						279 5 0
Sick	39/215	16 8/215	16 47/215	—	—	—
Unemployed	9 39/215	3 116/215	12 170/215	—	—	—
Total	92	21	113	50 8 3	279 5 0	329 13 3

Hard labour of the first class is enforced by means of crank machines, the task being 10,000 revolutions daily, with a resistance of 11 lbs.

The conduct of the officers has been very exemplary. The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good, only 23 males and 7 females have been punished.

The dietary appears to be all that can be desired for a prison.

All the materials have been supplied in accordance with the contracts.

The mark system works admirably, and is found to be a strong inducement to good conduct.

The chaplain states that the religious knowledge of most of the prisoners was nil; and in respect to education some could read and write, but very few were possessed of average intelligence.

The surgeon states that since the opening of the prison the health of the inmates generally has been good, the amount of casual sickness being no more than usual among so large a number of persons, and the cases of a trivial nature.

One male and six females were removed to the infirmary, two of the latter being midwifery cases.

There was one death from enteric fever (a female) imported into the prison, and not caused by any sanitary defect. The food and clothing are of good quality.

PRESTON PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making	99	—	99	2,208 8 10	—	2,208 8 10
Cotton and oakum picking	89	13	102	219 9 8	—	219 9 8
Slipper making	3	—	3	35 13 0	—	35 13 0
Tailoring	3	—	3	23 10 4	31 12 0	55 2 4
Stone breaking	3	—	3	51 3 6	—	51 3 6
Shoemaking	2	—	2	—	51 8 0	51 8 0
Joinering	3	—	3	—	108 12 0	108 12 0
Mechanics, blacksmiths, bricksetters, masons, &c.	5	—	5	—	193 4 0	193 4 0
Labouring	8	—	8	—	115 0 0	115 0 0
Bookbinding	1	—	1	—	7 17 0	7 17 0
Cranks	46	—	46	—	—	—
Laundry	—	21	21	394 8 0	76 3 11	470 11 11
Sewing	—	8	8	21 8 0	26 6 0	47 14 0
Knitting	—	1	1	1 17 11	3 6 0	5 3 11
Cleaning, cooking, &c.	28	8	36	—	—	—
Sick	8	5	13	—	—	—
Unemployed	50	17	67	—	—	—
Total	348	73	421	2,955 19 3	613 8 11	3,569 8 2

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by stone breaking, work on the cranks, weaving of cocoa mats and matting, work at platting and clipping machines, &c.

The conduct of the officers during the year ended 31st March has been good, no serious offence committed by any of them having been brought to the governor's notice or come under his observation.

The prisoners have behaved fairly during the same period. The total number of punishments was 1,928, a slight increase on last year.

The dietaries and clothing were good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by the contractors have, as a rule, been of a satisfactory quality.

The governor reports that the stage system has been in operation for nine months.

The health of the prisoners in general during the past year has been very satisfactory, and there has been no epidemic.

The doctor reports that the provisions have been of good quality and the dietary, clothing, and bedding sufficient.

There have been two deaths from natural causes. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds.

Three cases of insanity occurred amongst the male prisoners, two were insane on admission, and one became so after being in prison a short time. All were removed to the county asylum.

The chaplain reported that secular instruction is given from four to five hours a week to uneducated prisoners. Instruction is also afforded to the female prisoners.

Several new cells have been added to the accommodation of the prison, and, in addition, a bath house and store have been erected, and a building converted into a chief warder's residence, besides other work, all of which has been most satisfactorily performed by prison labour under the engineer.

READING PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone breaking	15	—	15	39 13 1	—	39 13 1
Weaving matting and mats	8	—	8	87 1 6	—	87 1 6
Rope-beating and picking oakum	44	2	46	8 1 3	—	8 1 3
Gardening	1	—	1	21 0 0	—	21 0 0
Grinding corn	4	—	4	—	45 0 6	45 0 6
Pumping water	8	—	8	—	77 15 0	77 15 0
Shoemakers, repairing, &c.		—		—	22 16 6	22 16 6
Tailors, repairing, &c.	2	—	2	—	55 4 0	55 4 0
Bakers and cooks	2	—	2	—	52 11 0	52 11 0
Cleaners, labourers, &c.	12	1	13	—	130 6 6	130 6 6
Carpentering, painting, and bricklaying	1	—	1	—	46 19 0	46 19 0
Smithing		—		—	12 10 0	12 10 0
Washing and needlework	—	6	6	—	109 14 0	109 14 0
Sick	1		1	—	—	—
Unemployed	37	2	40	—	—	—
Total	142	12	155	155 15 10	552 16 6	708 12 4

Hard labour, 1st class, is enforced by hand mills grinding corn for prison use, by stone breaking, pumping water by means of crank pumps, mat-making, with heavy hammer, matting, weaving on a heavy loom, and rope beating.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, that of the prisoners has been fair. Punishments for prison offences having been—

	Males.
Dietary punishment	26
Loss of stage privileges	24
Punishment cells	4
Corporal punishment	1
	55

The rules for regulating the dietaries have been strictly carried out, and the supplies generally good, regular, and sufficient.

The clothing is worn out, but an entirely new supply has been sanctioned.

The materials supplied by all contractors have been, on the whole, good and satisfactory.

The mark system has been found to work well.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day; reads prayers and Holy Scripture daily to the prisoners, celebrates Holy Communion periodically, and visits regularly prisoners in their cells.

Each prisoner after the first month is under secular instruction in cell. Males under the schoolmaster, females under the matron. Each uneducated prisoner thus secures an average of about two hours per week.

The surgeon states that the general health of the prisoners has been good, and that the prison has not been visited by any epidemic disease; that the provisions have been good and sufficient; also the clothing and bedding sufficient.

The daily average number of prisoners has been 142 males and 12 females. The greatest number of sick at any one time, 7 males and 4 females.

Total number treated out of hospital, 67 males, 5 females.

READING PRISON—*continued.*

Four cases were admitted into hospital (three confinement and one of consumption).

One male prisoner received a pardon on medical grounds, and one, insane on admission, was removed to an asylum.

RUTHIN PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weaving halters and matting, and making mats and brushes	13	—	13	52 11 9	—	81 2 7
Breaking stones	3	—	3	5 16 9		
Tailoring and oakum	14	1	15	22 14 1		
Pumping water	1	—	1	—	—	—
Attending steam-boiler	1	—	1	—	50 0 0	
Cleaning and repairing prison	7	2	9	—	150 0 0	
Tailoring, washing, making and mending the prison clothing	4	5	9	—	100 0 0	370 0 0
Cooking	2	—	2	—	50 0 0	
Heating apparatus	1	—	1	—	20 0 0	
Nursing	1	—	1	—	—	
Sick	4	—	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	5	—	5	—	—	—
Total	56	8	64	81 2 7	370 0 0	451 2 7

Hard labour of the 1st class has been enforced by breaking stones, pumping water, weaving cocoa matting, &c. A good deal of work has been also performed at the alterations of some of the buildings. It is proposed to put up a tread-wheel, which will be sent from one of the discontinued prisons in the principality. The female prison was closed on the 1st September, and female prisoners are now sent to Chester or to Carnarvon. The washing of the prison clothing is accordingly done by the men.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been orderly.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Corporal punishment	2	—	2
Punishment cells	5	—	5
Dietary punishment	169	60	229
Loss of stage privileges, &c.	62	6	68
	238	66	304

The governor reports that the new dietaries are highly satisfactory. The clothing has been sufficient, but none of the new has been yet used, the clothing received from the closed prisons at Mold and Dolgelly having been hitherto worn.

The goods supplied by all the contractors have been satisfactory, and there has been no necessity to make any complaints.

The stage system works well, causing a great improvement in the behaviour of most of the prisoners to what formerly was the case.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers	1 125/365	—	1 125/365	—	26 8 6	26 8 6
Carpenter	0 24/365	—	0 24/365	—	24 9 1	24 9 1
Cleaners, &c., stoker, kitchen	9	—	9	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
Gardeners	1 107/365	—	1 107/365	2 11 9	16 13 6	19 5 3
Mat-makers	0 140/365	—	0 140/365	—	7 13 0	7 13 0
Needlework	—	1	1	—	13 12 8	13 12 8
Oakum	5 69/365	—	5 69/365	15 5	—	15 5
Painters	0 24/365	—	0 24/365	—	12 16 1	12 16 1
Shoemakers	0 140/365	—	0 140/365	—	7 3 6	7 3 6
Smith	0 10/365	—	0 10/365	—	3 5 1	3 5 1
Tailors, repairs	1 241/365	—	1 241/365	—	18 14 3	18 14 3
Tread-wheel	27	—	27	—	31 6 0	31 6 0
Washing (officers and prisoners)	—	3 253/365	3 253/365	—	57 18 10½	57 18 10½
Whitewashing	0 97/365	—	0 97/365	—	14 12 3	14 12 3
Sick	1	0 3/365	1 3/365	—	—	—
Unemployed	16	1	17	—	—	—
Total	63	6	69	3 7 2	279 12 10	283 0 0

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced by the tread-wheel, which accommodates 32 prisoners, 16 working at one time, they ascend 9,920 feet.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been uniformly good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The punishments for prison offences have been:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Punishment cells	5	—	5
Stoppage of diet	115	4	119
Loss of stage and other privileges	50	—	50
Total			174

The mark system is well understood and carried out, and serves as an inducement to good conduct, but a doubt is expressed as to whether granting a gratuity to often convicted prisoners on discharge does not rather tend to lessen the deterrent effects of imprisonment.

Food, clothing, and bedding have all proved sufficient.

Materials supplied by contractors have been good.

The surgeon reports that the general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. He visits the prison three times a week, and oftener, if necessary. Fifty men have received extra diet. One prisoner was pronounced insane, and removed to an asylum. The chaplain reads prayers every day, and holds two services on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Secular instruction is given by the schoolmaster every evening to those prisoners who are entitled to receive it.

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how prisoners have been employed during the year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	22	—	22	7 4 4	6 0 0	13 4 4
Shaft pumps	4	—	4	—	73 0 0	73 0 0
Stone breaking	25	—	25	51 4 8	—	51 4 8
Oakum picking	19	2	21	23 5 4	—	23 5 4
Shoemaking	1	—	1	—	30 9 0	30 9 0
Tailoring	2	—	2	—	58 8 6	58 8 6
Mat-making	20	—	20	128 10 4	—	128 10 4
Weaving	2	—	2	—	29 8 0	29 8 0
Cleaning	7	3	10	—	195 8 0	195 8 0
Carpenters	1	—	1	9 1 7	21 18 5	31 0 0
Smiths	1	—	1	—	12 10 0	12 10 0
Other trades	3	—	3	—	87 10 0	87 10 0
Labourers	5	—	5	9 15 9	95 11 3	105 7 0
Washing and laundry	—	5	5	—	99 15 0	99 15 0
Needlework and knitting	—	7	7	—	146 14 0	146 14 0
Sick	3	1	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	2	11	—	—	—
Total	124	20	144	229 2 0	856 12 2	1,085 14 2

Hard labour of the 1st class. There is a tread-wheel with five divisions. Four accommodate 8 prisoners each, and one holds 3, a total of 35, but by the method adopted about 47 can be employed.

The time of work and rest is regulated by the wheel, which rings a bell at every third revolution. At each ring one of the eight prisoners in each compartment comes off in turn, and his place is taken by one of the three prisoners who are resting. This makes a change about every three minutes, and the proportion of work to rest is about four to one. The power of the wheel is applied to grinding corn.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory during the past year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been with a few exceptions good. The punishments have been as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	2	—
Punishment cells	6	2
Dietary punishment	10	1
Loss of stage, &c.	1	—

The food has been good and the clothing sufficient.

The materials supplied by the contractors have been good, with the exception of coal, which the governor reports he has had much difficulty in getting supplied according to contract.

The stage system is duly carried out, and as at all other prisons has given great satisfaction, it having been found to have a very good effect on the conduct of the prisoners.

The chaplain reports that there are daily prayers and two services on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

A Roman Catholic priest visits the prisoners of that religion.

The uneducated prisoners who are entitled to it receive secular instruction daily.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and examines all prisoners on admission and on discharge. Also once a month in their cells.

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON—*continued.*

He states, "The prison has not been visited by any epidemic, and the prisoners have been healthy.

"The sanitary state of the prison is good. The provisions are of very good quality and the dietary quite sufficient, but not more than sufficient.

"There has been one death from natural causes, and three removals to unatic asylums."

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making	19	—	19	151 15 2	—	151 15 2
Picking oakum	13	4	17	26 5 0	—	26 5 0
Blacksmith	¾	—	¾	—	13 13 0	13 13 0
Carpenter	½	—	½	—	7 16 0	7 16 0
Painter	½	—	½	—	6 10 0	6 10 0
Bricklayer	½	—	½	—	6 10 0	6 10 0
Shoemaker	1	—	1	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	18 4 0	18 4 0
Pumping water	24	—	24	—	80 0 0	80 0 0
Making and repairing females' clothes	—	6	6	—	20 8 10	20 8 10
Washing clothes	—	5	5	—	98 3 10	98 3 10
Sweeping chimneys	—	—	—	—	17 0	17 0
Shot drill and tread-wheel	27	—	27	—	—	—
Sick	1¾	¼	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	45	3¾	48¾	—	—	—
Total	134	19	153	178 0 2	267 14 8	445 14 10

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by shot drill, crank pump, and tread-wheel.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

The prisoners generally have behaved well, and there have been no serious offences. One prisoner received corporal punishment by order of Visiting Committee, and 155 were punished by dietary punishments and loss of stage privileges.

The clothing and bedding are reported to be good in quality and sufficient in quantity. The dietary has been found quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the service. No death has occurred during the year, and the sanitary condition of the prison has been satisfactory.

The chapel services have been regularly performed, and celebrations of Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month.

The materials supplied by contract have been good.

The mark system has been fully carried out, and is reported to work successfully.

SOUTHWELL PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making, &c.	16·26	—	16·26	89 18 4	—	89 18 4
Oakum picking, &c.	10·03	—	10·03	6 4 2	—	6 4 2
Hosiery manufacture	10·63	—	10·63	45 19 7	—	45 19 7
Tailoring	2	—	2	—	62 4 0	62 4 0
Shoemaking	1	—	1	2 6	31 2 0	31 4 6
Washing, making and repairing linen, clothes, beds, and bedding	4·13	1	5·13	—	93 6 0	93 6 0
Smiths, Joiners, Bricklayers, Painters	2	—	2	—	93 6 0	93 6 0
Whitewashers, Labourers	3·01	—	3·01	—	69 18 6	69 18 6
Cleaners	1·30	—	1·30	—	23 6 6	23 6 6
Baker, Cooks, Stoker	4·94	—	4·94	—	155 10 0	155 10 0
Tread-wheels, Cranks, Shot drill, Pumps	42·80	—	42·80	—	116 12 6	116 12 6
Reception and discharge, Punishment, Sick and nurses, Unemployed	17·90	—	17·90	—	—	—
Total	116·	1	117·	142 4 7	645 5 6	787 10 1

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by tread-wheel, shot drill, cranks, and pumps. The tread-wheel accommodates 20. There are 22 cranks and five pumps, which provide the prison with water by raising it to the tanks at the top of the building.

The conduct of the officers has been very creditable. They are sober and steady, careful and methodical in the execution of their duties. Only two trivial reports occurred among them during the past year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. They have been generally submissive and industrious. There were in all 278 reports for prison offences, viz.:—

Eight for violence.
Thirty-seven for idleness at work.
Two hundred and thirty-three for other breaches of rules.

The punishments inflicted have been 187, viz.:—

Punishment cells	10
Dietary punishments	50
Loss of stage, &c.	127

The food has been good and sufficient. Only four prisoners have required extra diet on recommendation of medical officer, and they were emaciated on reception.

The clothing has been of the old description, none of the new having as yet been taken into wear.

The contractors' materials have been on the whole satisfactory, one or two minor complaints were rectified at once.

The stage system has produced the most satisfactory results.

The governor, speaking on the mark system, says, "I cannot speak too "highly of its effects. It has the merit of inducing industry and good con-

SOUTHWELL PRISON—*continued.*

" duct, and of great carefulness on the part of the prisoners as to prison pro-
" perty . . . . . The men seem grateful for the little (money) thus
" bestowed."

The chaplain speaks highly of the decorum observed in chapel, which he thinks can compare favourably with that of any service in any regular church.

He says also, " The mark system I much approve of, and know the prisoners " feel very grateful for the help which it affords them in going out. It will " prove a never failing source of stimulus to make them behave well and work " hard, which they certainly do at Southwell."

Southwell is a small compact prison in an outlying rural district. The prisoners committed to it are almost exclusively agricultural labourers and tramps. The new and principal wing is of recent erection, and excellent in every respect; but the old part of the prison, which was designed on the pattern of a Millbank " pentagon," is inconvenient in plan, with many corners and indifferent cells. The discipline of the prison is somewhat homely, but efficiently maintained.

Owing to the paucity of female prisoners committed to this prison the female side was closed in July last, and all female prisoners are now sent direct to Nottingham Prison.

SPALDING PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	24	—	24	69 16 11	—	69 16 11
Mat-making and balling yarn	4	—	4	38 4 0	—	38 4 0
Cutting firewood	2	—	2	14 12 0	—	14 12 0
Oakum picking and beating	9	2	11	11 1 5	—	11 1 5
Sorting peas	1	—	1	2 14 0	—	2 14 0
Carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, painters, and labourers	4	—	4	—	124 8 0	124 8 0
Cooking and cleaning	5	1	6	—	93 6 0	93 6 0
Tailors and shoemakers	1	—	1	—	10 5 2	10 5 2
Knitting and sewing	—	3	3	—	34 19 9	34 19 9
Laundry work	—	2	2	—	23 14 9	23 14 9
Sick	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	1	7	—	—	—
Total	57	9	66	136 8 4	286 13 8	423 2 0

Hard labour is enforced by the tread-wheel, which accommodates 34. Eight hours' work, five minutes' rest to 15 minutes' labour. Ascent being 11,130 feet. Corn is ground.

The conduct of the officers has been uniformly good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole good, and the following is the summary of punishments for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	2	—
Punishment cell	58	—
Dietary punishments	216	6
Loss of stage and other privileges	42	—
Total	318	6

SPALDING PRISON—*continued.*

Extra bedding was ordered during the very cold weather throughout the old portion of the prison. The water was found to be not good, and this was at once remedied. Food was good and sufficient.

The supply of materials was up to contract.

The stage system has been duly carried out, and the prisoners having latterly begun to appreciate the benefits they derive from good conduct have given fewer occasions for necessity of punishments.

The cooking, hitherto done by the female prisoners is now done by the males; the two rooms used for chopping firewood and bath-room having been converted into a kitchen, and a new chimney shaft built by prison labour. The old kitchen has been changed into a laundry, and a storeroom in the females' prison has been added. These changes have been very beneficial. The surgeon visits the prison daily. He states there was a considerable amount of diarrhœa in the winter, with this exception the health of the prisoners has been good. There have been three deaths from natural causes. Two hundred and forty-nine males and 54 females have been treated in their cells, and 16 males and 5 females in the infirmary. The chaplain reads prayers daily, and performs services twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day; he sees all prisoners on admission and discharge, and frequently visits them in their cells. Secular instruction is given to all uneducated prisoners who have passed the first stage. The time devoted to each prisoner is 40 minutes a week.

STAFFORD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Corn-wheels	213	—	213	203 13 11	325 10 0	529 3 11
Millers and bakers	8	—	8	—	187 16 0	187 16 0
Shoemakers	6	—	6	11 6	172 3 6	172 15 0
Tailors	6	—	6	—	150 2 7	150 2 7
Mat-makers and weavers	11	—	11	51 16 9	—	51 16 9
Smiths, fitters, and tinmen	2	—	2	2 5 6	75 5 0	77 10 6
Assisting cook and storekeeper	6	—	6	—	93 18 0	93 18 0
Bricklayers and labourers	6	—	6	—	109 11 0	109 11 0
Picking oakum	62	—	62	46 1 3	—	46 1 3
Carpenters	3	—	3	26 8 9	97 16 9	124 5 6
Brush-makers	1	—	1	—	9 12 6	9 12 6
Painters	2	—	2	—	62 12 0	62 12 0
Sawing timber	2	—	2	3 15 4	—	3 15 4
Needlewomen	—	22	22	—	154 8 7	154 8 7
Laundry	—	19	19	—	656 18 0	656 18 0
Sick Unemployed	281	67	348	—	—	—
Total	609	108	717	334 13 0	2,095 13 11	2,430 6 11

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by tread-wheels and crank pumps, affording ample employment for all prisoners in 1st stage.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and they have been attentive to their duties.

STAFFORD PRISON—*continued.*

The prisoners generally have behaved well, and there have been no serious breaches of prison discipline. The punishments were—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment - - -	2	—
Punishment cells - - -	8	6
Dietary punishments - - -	1,635	184
Loss of stage or privileges - - -	671	15

The surgeon reports that the clothing and bedding would be sufficient if the materials were of better quality. He considers the dietary, on the whole, sufficient, except during the first two months, when the prisoners lose weight considerably. There has been an increase of diarrhœa since the introduction of more bran into the bread. The condition of the prison itself is satisfactory. The services have been regularly performed by the chaplains, and secular instruction given by the schoolmasters.

The materials supplied by contract have, on the whole, given satisfaction.

The mark system has been fully carried out, but the governor does not consider it "conducive to good conduct or any inducement to the prisoners to behave well."

The prison is much improved in efficiency and order, though it is difficult to explain why punishments for "neglect of work" have so often been awarded when the allotted task was so much below the average.

STRANGEWAYS PRISON, MANCHESTER.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Making brush, chain, and kneeling mats, scrubs and nose bags - - -	39	—	39	663 0 0	—	663 0 0
Plaiting sinnet for chain mats	9	—	9	69 0 0	—	69 0 0
Weaving matting - -	22	—	22	330 0 0	—	330 0 0
Making cloth and listing rugs	5	—	5	60 0 0	—	60 0 0
Do. bordered mats -	10	—	10	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
Weaving calico, &c. - -	9	—	9	135 0 0	—	135 0 0
Making list slippers - -	14	—	14	311 0 0	—	311 0 0
Repairing shoes, &c. for the public - - - -	2	—	2	49 0 0	—	49 0 0
Tailoring for the public -	3	—	3	93 0 0	—	93 0 0
Dying coir yarn, healds, &c. -	4	—	4	91 0 0	—	91 0 0
Picking oakum, wool, hair, &c.	311	112	423	1,231 19 1	—	1,231 19 1
Making shirts, &c. - -	—	20	20	153 5 7	—	153 5 7
Shelling nuts - - -	4	—	4	77 0 0	—	77 0 0
Carding buttons - -	—	10	10	90 13 0	—	90 13 0
Tread-wheel (pumping water)	80	--	80	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
Prison labour - - -	43	34	77	—	1,453 2 0	1,453 2 0
Washing - - - -	—	20	20	596 2 4	—	596 2 4
For trial - - - -	30	11	41	—	—	—
Sick - - - -	15	12	27	—	—	—
Unemployed - - -	50	14	64	—	—	—
Total - - -	650	233	883	4,100 0 0	1,553 2 0	5,653 2 0

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by the tread-wheel, heavy weaving, cranks, making cocoa yarn mats by hand on a frame with a beater 5½ lbs. in

STRANGEWAYS PRISON, MANCHESTER—*continued.*

weight. Work at platting and chopping machines. Rope and oakum beating. The tread-wheel accommodates 80 men.

The conduct of the officers generally during the past year has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners (with some few exceptions, more especially amongst the women,) has been satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the punishments of the year: —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Corporal punishments - -	6	—	6
Punishment cells - -	547	247	794
Dietary punishments - -	2,317	1,124	3,441
Loss of privilege, &c. - -	369	86	455
	3,239	1,457	4,696

The dietaries and the clothing for prisoners were good and sufficient. The governor reports that under the present system a higher price has been paid for materials than formerly, and he saw no improvement in quality, but it may here be remarked that the prices paid for stores, provisions, &c., at this prison during the year ended 31st March 1879, are much below what were paid the previous year. In support of this statement the store accountant has furnished a list of prices paid in 1877–78 and in 1879–80, which is appended to this report.

The stage system had been in force since the 1st August 1878. The sum of 103*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* had been paid during the past eight months as gratuities. One male prisoner escaped, but was recaptured a few days after.

Sixty-four new cells had been made and added to the accommodation of the female prison. The approximate value of labour amounted to 200*l.*

There were eleven deaths from natural causes, four from suicides and one man was executed. Six lunatics were removed to the asylum. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the prison has been free from any epidemic.

The chaplain reports that the schoolmaster gives instruction in cells to an average of 85 per week, each prisoner being visited for 15 minutes weekly. He also supplies about 200 prisoners with library books, changing them once a fortnight.

STATEMENT showing the Rates paid for Stores, Provisions, &c., at Strangeways Prison during the Years 1877 and 1879.

Articles.	Prices paid in 1877-78.	Prices paid in 1879-80.	Remarks.
Provisions:			
Preserved meat - -	5½*d.* lb.	4½*d.* lb.	
Flour, wheaten - -	32*s.* 6*d.* sk.	32*s.* sk.	
Potatoes - - -	6*s.* 10*d.* cwt.	6*s.* 6*d.* cwt.	
Onions - - -	10*s.* „	9*s.* „	
Coals, household - -	13*s.* 11*d.* ton	12*s.* 3*d.* ton	
„ steam - -	7*s.* 11*d.* „	7*s.* 11*d.* „	
Salt - - - -	2*s.* cwt.	1*s.* 4½*d.* cwt.	
Oatmeal - - -	32*s.* load.	28*s.* load.	
Clothing, &c.:			
Jackets - - -	7*s.* 11*d.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	
Trousers - - -	7*s.* 1½*d.*	6*s.* 4*d.*	
Vests - - -	2*s.* 9½*d.*	2*s.* 9*d.*	
Shoes - - -	10*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 7*d.*	
Socks - - -	10*d.*	10*d.*	
Leather, kip - - -	2*s.* 8*d.* lb.	1*s.* 7½*d.* lb.	
Butt - - -	2*s.* 3*d.* „	1*s.* 5½*d.* „	
Belly - - -	1*s.* „	7½*d.* „	
Welting - - -	1*s.* 7*d.* „	1*s.* 1½*d.* „	
Blankets - - -	12*s.* pr	9*s.* 2*d.* pr.	

SWANSEA PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	35	—	35	—	—	—
Oakum picking	21	11	32	66 17 9	—	66 17 9
Mat-making	10	—	10	95 4 6	—	95 4 6
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
Shoemaking	1	—	1	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
Tailoring	2	—	2	—	70 0 0	70 0 0
Smith work and stoking	3	—	3	—	90 0 0	90 0 0
Liming, painting, cleaning, &c.	5	4	9	—	90 0 0	90 0 0
Assisting cook and baker	3	—	3	—	60 0 0	60 0 0
Gardening	2	—	2	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Alterations of buildings	5	—	5	—	110 0 0	110 0 0
Washing and laundry work	—	8	8	—	156 0 0	156 0 0
Sewing	—	3	3	—	20 10 0	20 10 0
Knitting	—	2	2	—	7 10 0	7 10 0
Sick	1	2	3	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	6	15	—	—	—
Total	98	36	134	162 2 3	714 0 0	876 2 3

Hard labour of the 1st class. There is a tread-wheel constructed to accommodate 64 prisoners, but from some defect, which could no doubt be easily remedied if necessary, no more than 45 can be employed on it at a time or it works too quickly.

This number, however, far exceeds the usual requirements of the prison. The prisoners are worked 15 minutes on, and the same time off the wheel, but in cold weather the time is reduced to 10 minutes labour and 10 minutes rest, as the wheel-house is not heated in any way. The wheel power is not applied to any purpose.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fair. The punishments being as under:—

Punishment cells	22
Dietary punishment	304
Loss of stage, &c.	24

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been good, and according to contract.

The stage system is duly carried out, but the governor "fears in most cases "the gratuity is recklessly squandered in a few hours;" but as there is a local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society it is thought that with its assistance this might be remedied.

The chaplain reports that he has daily prayers, and two services on Sundays, &c.; also the Bible classes in each week.

Cellular instruction is also given to long sentenced prisoners.

The surgeon reports, "During the past year the health of the prisoners "generally has been good. No epidemic, and few severe cases of illness have "occurred. There were three deaths (one suicide)."

The sanitary condition of the prison has been at all times properly attended to.

TAUNTON PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tread-wheel	1	—	1	2 1 3	10 9 6	12 10 9
Shaft pump and crank	7	—	7	—	137 5 0	137 5 0
Flax dressing	7	—	7	37 0 1	—	37 0 1
Stonebreaking	16	—	16	45 6 6	—	45 6 6
Oakum and hair picking	30	1	31	31 6 9	—	31 6 9
Shoemaking	2	—	2	—	69 15 0	69 15 0
Tailoring	9	—	9	—	256 11 6	256 11 6
Mat-making	33	—	33	64 15 8	—	64 15 8
Mat weaving		—				
Cleaning	3		4	—	75 4 0	75 4 0
Baking		—		—	25 1 0	25 1 0
Carpenters		—		—	7 12 0	7 12 0
Smiths	1	—	1	—	65 16 0	65 16 0
Other trades	4	—	4	—	178 4 0	178 4 0
Labourers	7	—	7	8 19 6	140 6 0	149 5 6
Cooks and stokers	1	—	1	—	33 4 0	33 4 0
Washing and laundry	2	1	3	4 7 2	64 13 0	69 0 2
Needlework and knitting	—	1	1	—	18 18 0	18 18 0
Sick	10		10	—	—	—
Unemployed	13	1	14	—	—	—
Total	156	4	161	193 16 11	1,082 19 0	1,276 15 11

Hard labour of the 1st class is supplied by a tread-wheel, which accommodates 27 prisoners on and nine at rest, and therefore actually works 36. Prisoners are on the wheel 15 or 16 minutes, and rest about five minutes. The precise time is regulated by the wheel itself, which rings a bell on completing a certain number of revolutions. The wheel grinds wheat. There is also a crank pump and 10 hard-labour machines.

The conduct of the officers has generally been good, and their duties, with few exceptions, efficiently performed.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. The punishments have been as under:—

	Males.
Punishment cells	5
Dietary punishment	41
Loss of stage, &c.	16

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The materials supplied by all the contractors have been good.

The stage system is duly carried out, and has been found beneficial. The gratuities are, when practicable, applied to the benefit of the discharged prisoner by the clergyman of his parish.

The earth closet system is in force in this prison, and is found to answer admirably.

The chaplain states that "The substitution of cellular for class instruction "has very much diminished the opportunity given to prisoners of improving "themselves."

The surgeon reports that there has been no epidemic disease during the year, and that no case of illness has occurred attributable to any defect of the sanitary arrangements. There have been no deaths, but two prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds, and four have been removed to lunatic asylums.

USK PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baking	1	—	1	26 0 0	—	26 0 0
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
Cleaning	6	4	10	—	130 0 0	130 0 0
Cooking	1	—	1	—	23 8 0	23 8 0
Engineer's assistant	1	—	1	—	19 10 0	19 10 0
Gardening	2	—	2	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0
Knitting	—	2	2	—	9 13 0	9 13 0
Laundry	—	4	4	—	52 0 0	52 0 0
Masons, &c.	1	—	1	—	23 8 0	23 8 0
Mat-making	2	—	2	1 16 11	—	1 16 11
Needle-work	—	6	6	—	93 12 0	93 12 0
Oakum picking	19	6	25	—	—	—
Painting	1	—	1	—	23 8 0	23 8 0
Pumping water	3	—	3	—	58 10 0	58 10 0
Stokers	1	—	1	—	19 10 0	19 10 0
Stone breaking	10	—	10	20 17 6	—	20 17 6
Shoemaking	2	—	2	49 8 2	—	49 8 2
Tailoring	1	—	1	—	26 0 0	26 0 0
Tread-wheel	25	—	25	—	—	—
Tin-work	1	—	1	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
Whitewashing	1	—	1	—	19 10 0	19 10 0
Wood chopping	1	—	1	—	19 10 0	19 10 0
Sick	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unemployed	16	8	24	—	—	—
Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	98	30	128	108 2 7	606 3 0	714 5 7

Hard labour of the 1st class is supplied by a tread-wheel, which accommodates 27 prisoners, who work 10 minutes on and the same time off, picking oakum while they rest.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. The punishments have been—

	Males.	Females.
Deprivation of diet	86	4
Punishment cells	2	0
Loss of marks, &c.	4	0

The food and clothing have been good and sufficient, the only complaints having been by prisoners waiting trial.

The contracts have been carried out satisfactorily.

The stage system is duly carried out and works very well.

The chaplain reports that the prisoners' "behaviour in chapel is good. The "introduction of music or singing would be beneficial. The partitions be- "tween individual prisoners does not aid the maintenance of discipline and "appear injudicious." The removal of the partitions has now been ordered.

The surgeon reports that he visits the prison daily, sometimes twice, and examines the prisoners once a week.

There have been two deaths from natural causes and one execution.

The prison has not been visited by any epidemic during the year.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matting weavers	70	—	70			
Mat weavers	296	—	296			
Preparing for weavers	204	22	226	6,333 6 6	—	6,333 6 6
Brushmaking	—	4	4			
Canvas and linen weaving	1	—	1			
Blanket and cloth weaving	1	—	1			
Oakum picking	110	60	170	91 9 7	—	91 9 7
Shoemaking	16	—	16	—	97 10 0	97 10 0
Tailoring	14	—	14	21 9 6	234 0 0	255 9 6
Sewing and knitting	—	47	47	—	244 8 0	244 8 0
Sundry, joiners, smiths, &c. &c.	26	—	26	24 11 8	444 12 0	469 3 8
Engine tenters	5	—	5	—	117 0 0	117 0 0
Whitewashers	8	—	8	—	156 0 0	156 0 0
Painters	4	—	4	—	78 0 0	78 0 0
Masons	3	—	3	—	58 10 0	58 10 0
Gardeners	8	—	8	—	41 12 0	41 12 0
Gasmen	11	—	11	—	171 12 0	171 12 0
Soilmen	8	—	8	—	41 12 0	41 12 0
Apparatus, fires, &c.	10		13	—	67 12 0	67 12 0
Washing	—		31	—	201 10 0	201 10 0
Bakers	8	—	8	—	—	—
Cooks	25	—	25	—	—	—
Cleaners, &c.	32	12	44	—	—	—
Tread-wheel	44	—	44	—	—	—
Sick, hospital	46	10	56	—	—	—
Unemployed	65	32	97	—	—	—
Total	1,015	221	1,236	6,470 17 3	1,953 18 0	8,424 15 3

Hard labour of the 1st class has been carried out by the tread-wheel, weaving cocoa matting by hand, stone breaking, weaving canvas and ticking, weaving mats by hand, making cocoa yarn mats by hand on a frame with a beater 5¼ lbs. weight.

Hard labour of the 2nd class is carried out for males by mat-making on boards and on frames; making sinnett mats, mat finishing, weaving cocoa matting by power looms, weaving calico by hand; warping, winding, stocking weaving, picking cocoa fibre and oakum, bookbinding, dyeing fibre, shoemaking, tailoring, and artisans' work.

In addition to the foregoing many industries have been introduced to supply local prisons with articles of bedding, furniture, and clothing. A large number of officers' uniforms have been made at Wakefield; officers' belts also, and key pouches, and uniform boots. Salt cellars have been turned in large quantities for prisoners' cells; and the manufacture of blankets by power looms for the prisons has been undertaken and carried on with increasingly satisfactory results. Weaving dowlas and huckaback for prison demands (by hand) has also been proceeded with.

The tread-wheel accommodates 56.

Females' labour consists of washing and laundry work, sewing, knitting, winding bobbins for the blanket weavers, oakum, wool, and cotton picking.

The conduct of the officers has been good, with two exceptions. The hospital principal warder was dismissed for drunkenness on duty; and one of the night watchmen was also dismissed.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly satisfactory.

WAKEFIELD PRISON—*continued.*

The punishments were—	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells - - -	- 409	81
Dietary punishments - - -	- 1,210	178
Loss of stages, &c. - - -	- 1,274	162

The food and clothing have given satisfaction.

The contractors' materials have been satisfactory.

The stage system has, I think, worked well, notwithstanding the governor's objections to it.

The governor says, "Comparing the working of the mark system with the mode "of dealing with prisoners prior to the prison being handed over to the Commis- "sioners, I consider that it is not satisfactory for the following reasons:—

"1. The system acts as a bribe to induce prisoners to behave themselves while in prison, and those who earn most are the old convicts and habitual thieves. It also works unequally towards prisoners who serve beyond seven months; a prisoner who serves eight months can earn 10*s.*, and a two years' prisoner cannot earn more.

"The bribe system was in use in this prison when I joined it, and I found no difficulty in securing good conduct after it was abandoned.

"2. The expense is far beyond reasonable calculation; during the time it has been in use it has already cost (including railway fares) 337*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* It does not compare favourably with the three previous years, which included all expenses with regard to discharged prisoners, railway fares, gratuities, and sums paid to the industrial home for the benefit of female prisoners, viz.:—

Year.	Railway fares and clothing.	Gratuities for skilled work.	Gratuities to female home.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1875 - -	20 19 9	24 11 9	75 0 0	120 11 6
1876 - -	76 19 6	25 15 3	75 0 0	177 14 9
1877 - -	60 10 0	24 6 6	75 0 0	159 16 6
	158 9 3	74 13 6	225 0 0	458 2 9
		Average for 3 years - - -		152 14 3

"3. It is exceedingly troublesome and expensive.

I have always found that the friends of long-time prisoners are ready to provide the means to relieve them on discharge. The expenses, which were formerly provided by the prisoner's friends, are now thrown upon the country.

"4. One month prisoners are turned out destitute, as they cannot earn any gratuity, and they have no inducement to good conduct the same as others."

Wakefield is an extensive and somewhat overgrown establishment. The necessity for providing for West Riding prisoners has led to successive additions to the prison, and there have been in former years seasons when it was full to overflowing; every room, and even passages, being filled with beds to accommodate prisoners in association. With the power of transfer now vested in the Secretary of State this overcrowding is no longer possible. Already, moreover, the committal of prisoners from the Bradford district direct to Leeds has sensibly relieved Wakefield, and with the extensions in progress at other Yorkshire prisons—notably at Leeds and Hull—it might be possible ere long to close the oldest prison buildings at Wakefield, and reduce the prison to a more compact shape.

Although the operations of this prison have been mainly in the direction of developing its trade and manufacture, discipline has never been subordinated to these considerations. The prisoners are well looked after at Wakefield, and the officers as a body are a smart useful body of men, who have much fertility of resource, and can turn their hands to anything.

Wakefield has long been the chief ground of the complaint against prison competition with free labour. Its manufactures, backed up by expensive plant, and much steam power, were mostly of one kind, viz., mat and matting making. Now, however, by the gradual development of other manufactured goods, especially of blankets and of cloth for prison clothing, these often loudly-expressed complaints ought to be no longer heard.

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	5	—	5	—	195 0 0	195 0 0
Mat-making	56	—	56	55 8 2	—	55 8 2
Tailors	13	—	13	—	107 14 3	107 14 3
Shoemakers	11	—	11	—	135 15 0	135 15 0
Oakum and coir picking	359	69	428	177 14 0	—	177 14 0
Basket makers	1	—	1	—	39 0 0	39 0 0
Bricklayers, 4, carpenters, 6, engineers, 4, painters, 5	19	—	19	—	740 17 6	740 17 6
Stokers, 2, labourers, 55	57	—	57	—	1,025 13 1	1,025 13 1
Cooks, 7, gardeners, 10	17	—	17	—	619 0 0	619 0 0
Clerks and printers	3	—	3	—	140 8 0	140 8 0
Grinding corn	54	—	54	208 6 0	753 15 0	962 1 0
Pumping water	36	—	36	—	279 16 0	279 16 0
Hard-labour machines	85	—	85	—	—	—
Punishments	7	—	7	—	—	—
Receptions	13	6	19	—	—	—
Debtors	5	—	5	—	—	—
Making uniform and prisoners' clothing, &c.	—	24	24	—	246	246 9 0
Washing and ironing	—	30	30	—	462 0	462 4 0
Cleaners and nurses	—	29	29	—	182 12 6	182 12 6
Knitting	—	5	5	—	4 16 0	4 16 0
Sick	12	8	20	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	4	4	—	—	—
Total	753	175	928	441 8 2	4,933 0 4	5,374 8 6

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by 27 hand corn mills worked by single labour, and one large mill worked by 18 prisoners. Also 100 cellular cranks, and a crank water pump employing 36 prisoners.

The conduct of the officers generally has been very satisfactory, with only one case of serious misconduct.

The prisoners have been fairly behaved, and offences of a serious nature have been few. The punishments have been—

	Males.	Females.
By whipping	17	—
Punishment cells	92	18
Dietary	1,633	151
Loss of stage privileges	688	25

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the dietary has proved so satisfactory that no extra diets have been awarded.

The surgeon reports the sanitary condition of the prison to be excellent.

Out of 7,132 admissions only one death has occurred, and no cases of zymotic disease have originated within the prison. This is sufficient indication of the efficiency of all the arrangements.

The materials supplied by contract for food and manufactures have been satisfactory; but the officers' clothing, especially the great coats, will not bear comparison with what they formerly had, neither in wear nor appearance.

The mark system has been regularly carried out, but the governor does not report favourably of it.

The chapel services have been regularly performed, except during the time of the alteration. The chaplain reports most highly of the results of this alteration from boxes to open seats, both as regards the demeanour and the attention of the prisoners.

WARWICK PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone-breaking	3	—	3	558 0 4	—	558 0 4
Mat and matting making	81	—	81			
Oakum picking	49	3	52			
Shoe and belt making	19	—	19			
Gardening	2	—	2			
Brushmaking	2	—	2			
Tailors	4	—	4	—	47 9 8	47 9 8
Crank pump	18	—	18	—	95 16 3	95 16 3
Washing	—	7	7	—	221 9 7	221 9 7
Making and mending	—	15	15	—	58 5 5	58 5 5
Carpenters, bricklayers, painters, labourers, smith, fitter, and tinmen	10	—	10	—	375 4 3	375 4 3
Cooks, bakers, and stoker (Prison service)	5	—	5	—	—	—
General cleaning, incidental (Prison service)	20	2	22	—	—	—
Cell crank	11	—	11	—	—	—
Sick	4	—	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	25	1	15	—	—	—
Total	253	28	281	558 0 4	798 5 2	1,356 5 6

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by crank pumps, supplying the prison with water, cellular cranks, and stone breaking.

The conduct of all the officers has been satisfactory, excepting one assistant warder, who has been fined, and the governor reports most favourably of them.

The male prisoners have generally behaved well, and discipline has been maintained without corporal punishment or use of irons. Some of the females received from Birmingham gave trouble at first, but at present they are more orderly. One hundred and twenty-five prisoners were placed in punishment cells; 56 received dietary punishments; 78 loss of marks and stage privileges.

The surgeon reports the clothing and bedding to be sufficient, and the alterations in the dietary to be very successful. The per-centage of prisoners receiving extra diet for the year ending March 1877 was $7\frac{1}{2}$; the per-centage for the year ending March 1879 is 2.

The general health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory.

The chapel services have been regularly performed, and the prisoners visited by the chaplain.

The goods supplied by contract have, on the whole, given satisfaction.

The mark system has been fully carried out, and the governor considers it a success, considerably reducing the number of punishments.

WESTMINSTER PRISON.

RETURN by the LADY SUPERINTENDENT showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needlework - - -	—	110	110	633 2 3	400 0 0	1,033 2 3
Laundry work - - -	—	30	30	187 10 0	250 0 0	437 10 0
Oakum picking - - -	—	358	358	70 14 0	—	70 14 0
Cleaners, cooks, &c., &c. -	—	75	75	—	—	—
Sick - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	—	583	583	891 6 3	650 0 0	1,541 6 3

The mark system is reported to work admirably, and that it is a great incentive to good conduct. The women are submissive, and their general demeanour much improved. The officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Divine service has been performed twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and once on all other days. All the prisoners have been duly visited, the Roman Catholic and Jewish prisoners being attended by their respective ministers.

The instruction of the uneducated prisoners in the schools has been carried out as usual, the amount of instruction given to each prisoner being on an average about one hour daily.

The surgeon is of opinion that the clothing is sufficient, and that the dietary on the whole is good, but he objects to the meal of bacon and beans.

The number of complaining sick during the year has very much diminished, as has also the number of extra diets.

Punishments for prison offences—

	Females.
Punishment cells - - - - -	52
Dietary punishments - - - - -	1,025
Loss of stage or other privileges - - - -	401
	1,478

WINCHESTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pumping and grinding	60	—	60	38 14 0	212 10 0	251 4 0
Gardening	1	—	1	32 7 7	46 10 0	78 17 7
Tailoring	5	—	5	—	191 15 0	191 15 0
Shoemaking	5	—	5	—	164 18 6	164 18 6
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	107 12 0	107 12 0
Painting	2	—	2	—	135 9 0	135 9 0
Blacksmith	125/365	—	125/365	—	26 5 0	26 5 0
Mat-makers	12	—	12	61 5 0	3 3	61 8 3
Bricklayers	2	—	2	—	144 8 8	144 8 8
Do. labourers	2	—	2	—	68 4 0	68 4 0
Engineer	1	—	1	—	75 10 0	75 10 0
Bookbinder	30/365	—	30/365	—	7 10 0	7 10 0
Tinsmith	80/365	—	80/365	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
Plumber	1/365	—	1/365	—	6 0	6 0
Laundry	24/365	12	12 24/365	—	184 6 0	184 6 0
Cooks	2	—	2	—	40 14 6	40 14 6
Bakers	1	—	1	—	30 19 6	30 19 6
Fatigues	7	—	7	—	172 5 6	172 5 6
Cleaners	8	3	11	—	163 8 0	163 8 0
Needlework	—	7	7	—	155 14 0	155 14 0
Oakum pickers	148	14	162	114 2 0	—	114 2 0
Sick	7	1	8	—	—	—
Unemployed	20	2	22	—	—	—
Total	285	39	324	246 8 7	1,948 8 11	2,194 17 6

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by the tread-wheel, cranks, and cellular machines. The tread-wheel can accommodate 48 prisoners (exclusive of relief), the cranks 46, and there are 75 cellular machines. The wheel with the aid of the cranks grinds corn and pumps water, when the number of prisoners is sufficient to furnish the necessary power. The cellular machines are unproductive, and would be employed only in the event of the prisoners for hard labour being of a greater number than could be accommodated on the wheel and cranks.

The officers have performed their duties satisfactorily. The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good.

The punishments for prison offences were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	3	—
Punishment cells	45	8
Dietary punishment	480	13
Loss of stage or privilege	2	—
	530	21

The diets are not more than sufficient. The clothing is good and sufficient and the materials supplied by the contractors have been good. The mark system has been duly carried out with satisfactory results.

The chaplain has performed morning and evening services, and preached on the Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. He has read prayers daily, giving at same time a short address on some passage of scripture.

School instruction has been cellular, and though but little time on the average can be given to each, the prisoners on the whole have fairly profitted by the instruction given.

WINCHESTER PRISON—*continued.*

The surgeon states that the general health of the prisoners has been good, that no epidemic has occurred. Three cases were treated in the infirmary, of which one (a case of consumption) died. The number of prisoners received during the year was 2,630, and the number of applications for medical treatment 941.

WORCESTER PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Engraving		—				
Mat-making	74	5	79	497 16 6	—	497 16 6
Basket making		—				
Picking oakum and hair	25		25	53 0 8	—	53 0 8
Tread-wheel	26	—	26	3 4 2	—	3 4 2
Shoemaking	3	—	3	—	91 2 6	91 2 6
Carpentering	1	—	1	—	49 7 0	49 7 0
Smithing	2	—	2	—	78 10 6	78 10 6
Tailoring	3	—	3	—	95 5 0	95 5 0
Whitewashing	7	—	7	—	92 5 4	92 5 4
Painting	1	—	1	—	17 18 8	17 18 8
Bricklaying	2	—	2	—	78 9 0	78 9 0
Needlework	—	8	8	—	108 6 0	108 6 0
Washing	—	3	3	18 4 11	96 11 4	114 16 3
Laundry	—	3	3			
Brushmaking		—		—	20 3 6	20 3 6
Service of the prison	17	1	18	—	—	—
Sick	10	1	11	—	—	—
Unemployed	58	10	69	—	—	—
Total	237	36	273	572 6 3	727 18 10	1,300 5 1

Hard labour of the 1st class is carried out by two tread-wheels, one for grinding corn and the other for pumping water, affording ample means for employing all the prisoners in the 1st stage.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been generally good. Three have received corporal punishment; 47 placed in punishment cells; 86 dietary punishments; and 172 loss of marks and privileges; total 308 punishments.

The surgeon reports that the clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the food generally sufficient to maintain strength.

Extra diet had been issued to 130 cases, chiefly cases of debility on admission, a large proportion of which were transferred from Birmingham.

The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays, and reads daily prayers. Holy Communion is celebrated on the festivals, and at other times if requisite.

The materials supplied by contract have, as a rule, been of very good quality.

The stage and mark system have been duly carried out, causing a considerable diminution in the dietary punishments.

Extensive alterations and additions in the prison building have been made and are in progress, affording a great increase of accommodation, the whole of which has been effected by prison labour.

YORK PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR showing how Prisoners have been employed during the Year ended 31 March 1879, and the Earnings of those engaged in each Employment; also showing the average daily number of Unemployed from Sickness and for other reasons.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed, unemployed, &c.			Net Profit on Work done by Prisoners.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prisons.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Firewood	41	—	41	235 10 0	—	235 10 0
Cooperage	2	—	2	14 12 0	—	14 12 0
Oakum	11	—	11	3 12 0	—	3 12 0
Marble polishing	7	—	7	60 1 0	—	60 1 0
Mat-making	5	—	5	37 10 0	—	37 10 0
Plane handle making	2	—	2	22 3 9	—	22 3 9
Joiners	2	—	2	14 0 0	108 17 0	122 17 0
Sack repairing	8	—	8	173 14 3	—	173 14 3
Washing	—	10	10	29 6 11	155 10 0	184 16 11
Tailors	1	—	1	—	54 8 6	54 8 6
Masons, painters, smiths	3	—	3	—	163 5 6	163 5 6
Shoemakers	3	—	3	—	141 0 0	141 0 0
Tread-wheel	17	—	17	—	—	—
Labourers	5	—	5	—	77 15 0	77 15 0
Cleaners	12	4	16	—	248 16 0	248 16 0
Cooks	3	—	3	—	46 13 0	46 13 0
Knitting	—	4	4	—	62 4 0	62 4 0
Needlewomen	—	5	5	—	77 15 0	77 15 0
Sick	3	3	3	—	—	—
Unemployed	60	2	62	—	—	—
Total	185	26	211	590 9 11	1,136 4 0	1,726 13 11

Hard labour of the 1st class is enforced by the tread-wheel, which accommodates 24 men, and which drives a circular saw for cutting wood, wood chopping for the general market being a principal employment of the prison. During the present year arrangements have been entered into for supplying the Commissariat Department with firewood, which appears likely to become a lucrative trade.

Second-class hard labour consists in carpentering, marble polishing, bucket making, basket making; the last has become a good business, as the demand for strong baskets made of green osiers, and termed locally "skips," is strong, and increasing.

Labour of all kinds is in association of a modified description.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good, but reports are numerous, due in a measure, probably, to the manner in which the prisoners work.

Nine hundred and ten prisoners were punished in the year, and there were in all 1,518 prison offences. The punishments were—

	Males.	Females.
Corporal punishment	4	—
Punishment cells	99	4
Dietary punishments	756	3
Loss of stages, &c.	44	—

The new clothing is only partially introduced.

The dietary has been satisfactory.

The contractors' materials have been delivered punctually, and found good generally, except in one case.

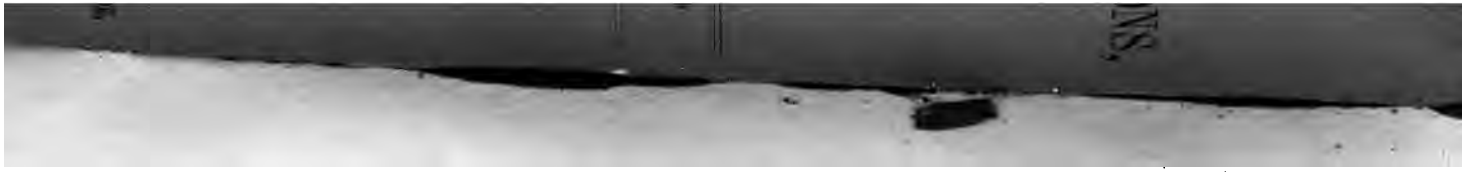
The mark system has worked well, "It has decidedly taught the prisoners to think." The governor says, "While the dietary is a medical question, I

YORK PRISON—*continued.*

" beg leave to submit my opinion that for sentences of two years, and under-
" the scale rather encourages the classes who take imprisonment, as a matter
" of course, to try for three months sooner than one; for it will be clear that
" he who obtains three months and behaves well is better fed, and they gain
" 2*s.* 6*d.*, while he or she who receives one month is forlorn."

He further remarks, " It might be of advantage for discretion to be given to
" me to send a prisoner on release to any other place than that from which he
" was committed, he being willing to go, though the cost might be something
" more."

York Castle is a most pretentious but thoroughly inconvenient prison. A vast sum of money was expended 50 years ago to provide less than 200 cells, and none of these cells can be certified for continuous separate confinement. All the labour takes place in large labour sheds, where the prisoners are sometimes divided off by partitions, but sometimes not at all. There are many opportunities for irregularities both on going to and returning from labour. This associated labour will account for the numerous reports.

The prison cannot well, while thus constituted, be brought up to a high state of efficiency, but the staff is composed of a number of good working officers, and the governor himself has been at great pains since his appointment in July 1878 to reform and improve within his means.

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